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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

WAR NEWS.

THE FIGHT AT PRESTONSBURG, KENTUCKY.

The Lynchburg Republican has received the following account of the recent fight near Prestonsburg, Kentucky, from the junior editor of the Abingdon Democrat, who participated in it:

CAMP ON BEAVER CREEK, Jan. 13, 1862.—For the last week we have been in the midst of stirring events. Last Sunday night our colonel was notified by General Marshall that "the enemy are reported to be entering Paintville; put your regiment under arms quietly." We were not attacked there, however, and on Monday morning at 2 o'clock, orders were sent to cook all the provisions we had, and prepare to fall back. We did so, but our regiment was unable to leave camp until 8½ o'clock, P. M. and only made some six miles, but such was the execrable condition of the roads, that all the trains did not get over until Tuesday night. We rested, therefore, during that day. Next morning we were aroused at 2½ o'clock, A. M., and were ordered to move, expecting to meet the enemy. We did not get under way, however, until about 12, M. After marching a little over a mile, we were ordered to take to cover, as the enemy was in view. Accordingly the Twenty-ninth and Fifty-fourth Virginia volunteers, and Colonel Williams' Kentucky regiment, formed with alacrity on a hillside under cover of a fence, while the cavalry galloped to the front. We had scarcely formed, however, when we were again ordered into line of march, the alarm turning out to be false. We then proceeded to the west fork of Middle creek, where we remained in camp during the next day, Thursday.

The Battle.—Our forces formed in the forks of Middle creek to give the enemy a reception, who were advancing in strong force. Captain Jeffrey's artillery were placed in battery in the woods, supported by Colonel Trigg's Fifty-fourth Virginia regiment. Colonel Moore's Twenty-ninth Virginia regiment was thrown upon a hill east of the east fork of the creek, and Colonel Williams' Kentucky regiment occupied a higher hill, to the right of Moore's regiment.

After waiting patiently for an hour, the enemy were seen advancing up the valley of the creek, and scattering themselves upon a range of hills opposite our position.

About one o'clock, P. M., a small party of cavalry showed themselves immediately in front of the artillery; apparently reconnoitering our position. Captain Holliday's company of Kentucky cavalry opened fire upon them, and then fell back; when a shell was thrown into their midst from one of our guns. The enemy immediately fell back—three saddles being empty. This may be regarded as the opening of the fight—the firing before being confined to the pickets. The engagement soon became general along our whole line, the enemy seeking to dislodge us from our position on the hills. It would be unjust to them to say that they did not fight well. They made three distinct attacks upon our position—and were three times repulsed by our gallant fellows.

The fight lasted until about half-past four o'clock, P. M., with occasional interruptions. Our forces retained their positions until after dark, when they fell back in good order—being compelled to do so to procure subsistence, the enemy having cut us off from our only mill.

Colonel Trigg's regiment was held as a reserve, and did not participate in the fight.

So far as we have been able to learn, the enemy made no attempt to follow us. Their loss was greatly larger than ours; but what was its extent we have not been able to learn.

From the Valley of Virginia—RICHMOND, Jan. 21.—When Gen. Jackson, at the head of his small but dauntless army, marched from Winchester on the first day of the present year, it might have been regarded a brilliant achievement, and one worthy of the thanks of the country, if by the first day of February he could expel from the limits of his military district the Northern invaders, who had taken possession of a large portion of it, and who had made their arrangements for wintering there. At that time two-thirds of the large and wealthy county of Hampshire, with the rich valleys of the South Branch and Patterson's Creek, were in their possession. They had a force of 8,000 infantry at Romney, with a good proportion of cavalry, and twenty cannon—all protected by strong and formidable artificial defences, 2,000 troops at Springfield, nine miles distant, and 1,000 at Green Spring Valley, sixteen miles from Romney. So, in like manner, the entire county of Morgan was in the possession or under the control of the enemy, where they had from 1,500 to 2,000 infantry, sixty cavalry and two pieces of artillery, besides additional forces and cannon at Hancock, on the Maryland side of the river. Here was a formidable force of near 14,000 men in these two counties, besides large reinforcements at hand from Cumberland, Piedmont, and Williamsport.

Gen. Jackson's first march was to Morgan, from which county he promptly expelled the invaders, as we have heretofore detailed in our paper. After effectually accomplishing this work, he returned to Unger's—a point equi-distant from Winchester and Martinsburg, and about thirty miles from Romney. Whilst reposing there a day or two to rest his fatigued soldiers, and to prepare for future operations, the alarm already produced by his vigorous movements and the terror of his name caused the enemy in great haste to evacuate Romney and retire into Maryland; and thus in ten days, without the necessity of fighting a battle, and after a few shots from pickets and ambuscades of the enemy, this formidable hostile force was driven from these two counties, liberating every foot of soil from the Alleghany to the Blue Ridge from the presence of the enemy.

Winter campaigns in that climate are not accomplished without much suffering, and for several days during the march to Morgan and back the weather was unusually wintry and rigorous. Transportation, from snow and ice, was difficult, and the privations and exposure of the troops appalling; and yet not a murmur escaped their lips—cheerfulness animated every heart. The volunteers from the almost tropical Cotton States vied with those of more Northern climates in a patient endurance of the rigors of the winter; but, notwithstanding this cheerful and patient endurance, many a gallant spirit sunk under disease, and the sick list was frightfully increased.

The fruits of this expedition are already great. Two important counties have been rescued from the demoralizing influence of the Yankee armies—relieved from their plundering and destructive acts of barbarity and villainy, and confidence restored in the power and ability of our government to give them protection. Large quantities of military stores have been captured at Bath, Hancock Depot, and Romney. One of the prisoners, an Orderly Sergeant, taken at Romney, estimating probably too largely the value of the stores left at that place, supposes them to be worth half a million of dollars. The whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harper's Ferry to near Cumberland, a distance of near one hundred miles, is in our power, and that link of connection, so important to the enemy, will be effectually destroyed. So, in like manner, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is at our mercy, and Washington City cut off from all supplies from the West.

But much more remains to be done, and much *more will be done.* We shall not anticipate the future movements of that army, nor indicate its prospective operations. It is composed of brave and patriotic spirits under the control of a daring and skillful leader, and we hope before many days to chronicle achievements as important in their results as those already accomplished.

Rich'd Dispatch.

From the S. C. Coast.—AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 21.—The Savannah News of this morning says that it received a private letter on yesterday from the South Carolina Coast, which says that the Federal vessels have not left Port Royal. Pickets report 40 or 50 up Broad River, within 15 miles of Port Royal Ferry.

The Blockading Fleet off Charleston Increased.—CHARLESTON, Jan'y 21.—The blockading fleet off this harbor was largely increased this morning. It now numbers thirteen vessels. The new comers are mostly brigs and barges, and apparently not war vessels. Their appearance causes much speculation.

Getting Bolder.—A boat load of Federals from the fleet in Warsaw Sound, came through Romney Marsh on Saturday night, and fired upon our pickets on Skidaway, or a portion of them who were asleep around a fire. Our men sprang to their feet, and as soon as they could ascertain the direction of the enemy fired into them, but with what effect is unknown. They immediately retired. "Nobody hurt" on our side, though seven balls took effect in a tree that stood near the fire.

Savannah Republican, 21st.

From the North.—NORFOLK, Jan. 22.—Intelligence has been conveyed to us that McClellan was preparing to cross the Potomac; and when our informant left the point of observation, the necessary preparations were very nearly completed.

The Yankees are represented as being about to make one more great effort, upon which they rest their ability to subjugate the South.—*Day Book.*

From the West.—NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 21.—Passengers by to-day's train report that the Federals, to the number of ten or twelve thousand, are at Murray, Calloway county, Ky., about twenty-two miles from Paris, Ten, and it is said will march in the direction of the latter place.

Nothing definite is known of their movements or intention. If at the place reported, it is supposed their object is to seize the railroad and burn the bridges, to prevent communication between Columbus and Bowling Green.

There is nothing new from Columbus, but an attack is momentarily expected.

The city is full of rumors from Forts Henry and Donelson, but none of them are reliable.

FROM THE CAMPS OF THE N. C. VOLUNTEERS.

CAMP STEPHENS, Jan'y 17, 1862.—There is nothing of importance transpiring in this quarter. The enemy have not come on the main land but seem to be content with the occupation of the islands. They frequently come up the river in gun-boats and amuse themselves by firing into the deserted farm houses in reach of their guns.

The health of our Reg't (18th) is tolerably good, though not so good as when we first came to this State. The principal diseases are typhoid fever and pneumonia, and so far the cases which proved fatal are comparatively few.

CAMP STEPHENS, S. C., Jan'y 19, 1862.

The health of our Regiment is good at this time, the *Boys* are in fine fighting trim and ready—yes, eager for the "fray." As old "Abe's" hirelings have left the mainland and gone back to Beaufort Island, it is impossible to tell when or where the fight will be. We are "watching and waiting," and whenever they leave their gun-boats any distance, then the fight commences, and I predict, (old Abe to the contrary notwithstanding,) that somebody will be hurt.

It is thought by some that the Burnside Expedition is destined for this place. If so, I hope that those of the former expedition who for the last two months have been doing nothing but stealing negroes, will take courage, slip on the mainland, and let us end the matter. I don't reckon there is a Colonel in the service more loved by his men than ours; although a strict disciplinarian, yet his gentlemanly deportment and impartial intercourse commands the respect of all those under him. He is decidedly a military man, and I have been surprised to see men promoted and made Brigadier-Generals of who know little or nothing about military matters, in preference to such men. I suppose it is better to be born lucky than rich. There is no news down here, the enemy are very quiet to-day, not even a gun-boat to be seen in Broad River. Weather as warm as summer.

HEAD-QUARTERS 3d REG'T N. C. STATE TROOPS,
Camp Price, Acquia Creek, Va., Jan'y 9, 1862.

Messrs. E. J Hale & Sons:—Permit me through your valuable paper to acknowledge the receipt of a very handsome contribution from the White Hall Ladies' Aid Society of Bladen county. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to know that the true and patriotic sons who have so nobly forsaken their homes and comforts to defend our sacred Southern Institutions and drive the vandal herds of unprincipled enemies of innocence and virtue from our native soil, is still remembered, still smiled on by the fair daughters of beauty, the worthy matrons of our *own* native home. We speak not like those that offer mere flattering thanks to strangers, but we speak from our own personal knowledge of you from our earliest remembrance, and we know you all, yes, both in prosperity and adversity, and around whose happy firesides we have spent many days and which we now look back upon as the happiest portion of our lives. And while we thus feebly return our thanks on paper, yet we pledge ourselves *never* to return to stay amongst you, or ever to cause the blush of shame to mantle your innocent and virtuous brows, while the hand of fate permits us to stay in the service, and stay we will until the last foe is conquered or the beautiful snows of winter, or the opening buds of lovely spring, or the full grown verdure of summer or the brown harvest of autumn shall be dyed with the last drop of our heart's blood, and not one of us left to tell the tale, or until with glad hearts we can proclaim to you that the cause in which you have so nobly taken an interest has been gloriously successful and our country once more in the full enjoyment of peace, prosperity and independence. Until then farewell ladies of the White Hall Aid Society.

THEODORE M. SIKES,
Capt. Comd'g Co. H, 3d Reg't N C S T.
In behalf of his Company.

GOLD AND SILVER.—Gold is selling at Richmond at 28 to 28 and silver at 15 to 25 per cent premium. At Nashville, gold sells for 80 and silver for 25 per cent.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1862.

THE PLANS OF THE ENEMY.—The reader will find among our extracts from Northern papers, articles from the Providence Journal and N. Y. Evening Post, which probably reveal the purposes of the Lincolnites. The Editor of the Journal is a Senator in Congress, a leading member of the Black Republican party, and this was published in his paper just about the time of the sailing of the Burnsides expedition. Its entrance into Pamlico Sound so far verifies what he wrote, and justifies the belief that he had somehow become acquainted with McClellan's plans. Those plans, it will be seen, are very comprehensive, and if accomplished will be very disastrous to the South. *They must not be accomplished.* Our gallant troops in the North Eastern part of the State will take care that the plans be nipped in the bud—that they fail in the very first particular, and that therefore they fail in all. The enemy must not be allowed to reach Virginia through North Carolina, any more than he has been allowed to reach North Carolina through Virginia.

The first story of 44 vessels being at Hatteras, which may possibly have been true, has since grown till now 125 vessels are said to be there. Considering that the whole Burnsides expedition numbered but 66 vessels, it would be curious how any one could say there were 125, if we did not know how every thing is exaggerated. No doubt so many of the fleet as escaped the gale are there.

It is worthy of note that it has been a week since the expedition entered Hatteras Inlet, yet not a single movement appears to have been made indicative of their direct point or points of attack. By dispatches in the Richmond and Petersburg papers this morning, we learn that of the 125 vessels reported, 100 are said to be inside of the bar and 25 large steamers outside. It was reported, (or more probably expected,) that they meant to attack Newbern, Hyde county and Roanoke Island simultaneously. Crowds of women and children had left Newbern and reached Goldsborough by the trains.

The following interesting statement we copy from the Richmond Dispatch this morning:—

The Burnside Expedition—The telegraph is still reporting the movements of the Burnside Expedition. But up to the time of the writing of this has not given its movements a definite conclusion. On Sunday, it was reported, there were 100 sail of the enemy inside of Hatteras and 25 large steamers outside of the bar. It was conjectured, according to this telegraph, that it was designed to make a combined attack on Newbern and Roanoke Island.

Roanoke Island is at the mouth of Albemarle Sound, and is the boundary line between that and Pamlico Sound, which the enemy's ships enter upon crossing the bar at Hatteras. Pamlico Sound is a shallow body of water only navigable by light draft vessels, 80 miles long, and from 8 to 30 miles broad, separated from the Atlantic by low sandy islands, scarcely a mile wide, covered with bushes. Pamlico Sound receives Neuse, Tar, and Pamlico rivers. Newbern is on the Neuse, at the junction of Trent river with it—the Trent being a sort of estuary of Pamlico Sound. It is not without protection; but it is unnecessary to say what.

Washington is on the Tar river, at its entrance into Pamlico river, at the head of navigation for sea-going craft, and 40 miles from the Sound. No large vessel can reach it, the water not being sufficiently deep.

On the north, Pamlico connects with Albemarle Sound, which is 60 miles long from east to west, and from 3 to 15 miles wide. It receives the waters of Roanoke and Chowan rivers, and communicates with the Chesapeake bay by the Dismal Swamp canal.

Edenton is situated near the mouth of Chowan river, on Edenton bay, which sets up from Albemarle Sound. It is 66 miles from Norfolk.

The Chowan river is formed by the union of the Nottoway and Meherrin rivers, which rise in Virginia and unite above Winton, N. C., and, flowing S. S. E., it enters Albemarle Sound by a wide estuary a little south of the mouth of the Roanoke. It is navigable for small sail vessels to Murfreesboro', on the Meherrin branch, about 75 miles from the ocean.

Elizabeth City, N. C., is on the Pasquotank river, 20 miles from its entrance into Albemarle Sound, 40 miles S. S. W. of Norfolk. Vessels drawing 7 feet of water come up to Elizabeth City, which communicates with Norfolk with water via the Dismal Swamp Canal.

The reader perceives the extent of water communication the enemy will command should he get possession of the two Sounds, with boats of light draft. Roanoke Island commands the entrance to Albemarle Sound. There is a force there, how large, or how defended, we are unable to say; but we imagine it will have to abandon the place should the enemy make a demonstration upon it with his large naval force. Gen. Wise has been appointed to command that place and all North of it and South of Norfolk. He has been only recently appointed, and has not yet left this city. Gen. Branch, of N. C., commands the district next below Albemarle Sound, including Pamlico. He has been, it is said, taking the most vigilant measures for the defence of the towns and coasts in his district.

Much apprehension exists in the towns reached by the Sounds. We have a brief dispatch from Murfreesborough, which states that the militia of the county (Hertford) had been called out in consequence of the appearance of the Burnside expedition on the coast. It states that the notorious C. H. Foster was guiding the fleet.

The occupation of Roanoke Island by the enemy will very much interrupt the transportation of supplies to Norfolk. But there can be no danger of an attack upon Norfolk from that direction, we imagine.

It is to be hoped that if the now famous Burnside, who, like all expeditionary Yankee Generals, is reported to be irresistible before he sets sail, really intends to beat up the quarters of the North State, that he will have courage and pluck to leave his ships and give our soldiers a fair shake. Nothing would be more agreeable. With such an extent of frontier, and no navy, it would be silly to expect or hope that no landing could be effected by our execrable invaders. But when they do land, all that we ask is that they may penetrate into the country, and let us see what stuff they are made of. An *invading* army should do no less than this, and to do less betrays either a want of confidence in themselves or a dread of our soldiers.

Speculation as to the purpose of Burnside will no doubt soon be ended by the fact of his proceedings.

REPORTS.—We again caution the public against giving credence to exciting reports. On Tuesday last some excitement and anxiety were produced by a report that the yankees had captured Roanoke Island and two of our North Carolina regiments stationed there. As this report came from Lumberton, when we had later accounts from Richmond, Petersburg and Wilmington, it ought not to have occasioned a minute's uneasiness.

On the same day, we had numerous statements of cannonading, heard in this place and in the county, and in Robeson and Bladen. One version was that the firing began before sun-rise and continued all day. But there is no account of any engagement anywhere on that day. It is likely that some practice in gunnery may have been going on on that day, and that the wind being right brought up the rivers the sound of a few discharges, for it is pretty well ascertained that there were but a few heard.

THE CONVENTION.—But forty-five members, not a quorum, answered to their names on Monday, and the Convention adjourned to Tuesday.

We learn verbally that on Tuesday the Convention formed a quorum and proceeded to business, very soon engaging in a discussion of some mode of making effective the State's issue of Treasury Notes of the larger denominations. Judge Ruffin, Mr. Badger, Mr. Kittrell, and others participated in the debate.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.—The malignant hate of the Yankees towards the South developes itself more and more every day. We must not for a moment forget, that it is their purpose, not only to subjugate and hold these States as conquered provinces, but to confiscate every particle of property, real and personal, owned by every Southern man. The bills before their Congress, which will undoubtedly pass, declare this most emphatically. In a debate in the House of Representatives a few days ago, Mr. Bingham, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said, "*He hoped all would agree to confiscate rebel property wherever found, and it was their duty to pass, without delay, not only a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, real, personal and tazed, but*" to do more, that we do not think it expedient to mention. If, therefore, the people of the South do not mean to be stripped of their last cent, they must fight this war, with their men and their money, to the last man and the last dollar.

UNPOPULAR.—The Richmond Examiner, in a long editorial against Mr. Hunter as a candidate for the Confederate Senate, tells us of "the unpopular administration of Mr. Davis." The Examiner is edited with a certain kind of ability, and is very fearless in attacking public functionaries whom it regards as unfaithful. But it frequently overshoots the mark. In this instance it is of course ridiculous—not to say unpatriotic—to assert that the first President of the Provisional Government, who has made his administration so popular that the few malcontents could not even find a candidate to oppose him for the first Presidency of the Permanent Government, is "unpopular." For some reason or other the Examiner, from being a friend, has become hostile to the Administration. But this is a rare case; for even the old political opponents of Mr. Davis are almost unanimous in his favor, considering him, though not faultless, the best man in the Confederacy for the high station.

In the same article the Examiner speaks of a "political faction whose personal hopes are anchored on the election of Mr. Secretary Hunter to the Presidential chair of this or some other Confederacy at some future time unknown."

Does the Examiner wish the Yankees to credit this most absurd fiction?

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.—The N. Y. Herald of the 16th represents money as being easy; foreign exchange 112½ to 113½, and gold 2¼ to 2½. The passage of the tax law by Congress, which is expected to yield $140,000,000, including the tariff, has somewhat restored confidence in Wall street, though the Western States are not likely to receive it good humoredly. Foreigners had been selling out their stocks ever since the Mason and Slidell affair, and they were still low and getting lower. U. S. 6's were down to 89¾ to 91. This is worthy of especial note in comparison with Confederate bonds, which are above par at Richmond.

GREELY ON MCCLELLAN.—The New York Tribune is waging fierce war on Gen. McClellan and the Administration. In a late issue it declares its belief that the real secret of the inactivity of the Yankee army is owing to the fact that "many officers in high position in our armies (including, of course, the commander-in-chief) do not mean that the rebels shall be too severely whipped"—that "what suits them best is a war, all expense and little or no fighting, until the loyal States shall be exhausted, discouraged, disgusted and ready to buy a peace of Jeff. Davis by almost any possible surrender."

FRAUDS IN LINCOLNDOM.—A Contract Investigating Committee is at work in Washington. It has discovered that by connivance of officials the Government has been buying the same horses twice; and that Colonels in the Army have been "making a good thing" by charging the Railroad companies $1500 to $2000 for the privilege of transporting their regiments. "Uncle Sam" pays such enormous rates of transportation that the railroad companies are in strong competition; and the highest bidder takes the Colonel.

SLIGHTLY EXAGGERATED.—Among the yankee accounts recently published, was one from the expedition under the Dutch General Max Weber, which lately ventured to visit Bethel, after being satisfied that no "rebels" were there, in which the writer says that "a regiment of blacks actually attacked, fired on and wounded the 20th German regiment."

The Richmond Dispatch, noticing this, says, "on the authority of an eye witness, that, in the particular fight referred to, there was one negro, and only one, and hence the story that there was a regiment! Well, this is moderate, considering that Yankee accounts have generally no foundations at all. The loyal African referred to was a good shot, and as he "drew a bead" on his gun not less than thirty times, it is probable that he abolished at least that number of Yankees, and that they might have reasonably imagined that a whole negro regiment was firing into them. We have no doubt that everything about the Yankees looked very black just at that time."

THE CHARLESTON FUND.—The contributions thus far amount to $288,048 68. Among the latest are the following from North Carolina: Officers and crew of C. S. steamer Curlew, Com. Hunter, $105 50; of C. S. steamer Ellis, Com. Cooke, $95; citizens of Newbern $35; 3d Reg't N. C. S. T., Col. Meares, $845 75; 2d Reg't N. C. S. T., Col. Tew, $1038 75.

The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Examiner writes:—

"Our city is gradually recovering from the terrible shock of the great fire. The pavements, which were completely blocked up by the *debris* of the conflagration, are at last made passable, and the tottering walls and chimneys which, in a multitude of places, threatened every passer-by, are now torn down. But many and many a year, I ween, will have glided by before the vast tract of blackened ruins shall have ceased to be an eye-sore to Charleston—before the stately old residences that have been swept away shall have risen again, as eventually they must rise in new strength and grandeur. Meantime, under the wise and fair distribution of the sterling citizens who constitute our Fire Relief Committee, the munificent contributions of the whole Confederacy (already reaching nearly $290,000) are affording clothing and daily food and shelter to hundreds of poor families who have been reduced to utter want by the calamity. The admirable plan upon which the relief movement has been systematized does infinite credit to the gentlemen who originated it."

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."—Mr. Maultsby, the Columbus Assessor, who has been figuring so largely in the papers by way of redressing some imaginary wrong done him, has another letter in the Standard somewhat after the fashion of those we have been printing for him. Along with this letter to the *Standard* he sends a note to the *Editor* from which the Standard makes the following extract:—

"Your correspondent's letter told the truth, and of the letter's contents and your remarks that I have seen in the Standard of the 1st and 15th, I do not complain. It is "C's" conduct in not complaining to me, instead of to you, at the time the outrage was committed upon him, instead of six weeks afterwards, that I denounce as cowardly."

Time must hang heavily on Mr. Maultsby's hands, if he makes so "much ado about nothing."

"Your correspondent's letter told the truth," says Mr. Maultsby, the accused party. "The story is made up out of the whole cloth," says the Wilmington Journal, the accused man's defender. Verily, there is a fib out. The Journal is entitled to the credit of it.

38TH REGIMENT.—The following companies compose this regiment, just organized at Raleigh by the election of Col. Hoke, Lieut. Col. Dockery, and Major G. W. Sharpe:—

Co A, Capt A G Mosely, of Duplin County.
B, " E L Cook, of Yadkin.
C, " P B Troublefield, of Sampson.
D, " John Ashford, "
E, " O H Dockery, of Richmond.
F, " Joshua Little, of Catawba.
G, " G W Sharpe, of Alexander.
H, " Noah Rush of Randolph.
I, " O P Gardner, of Cleveland.
One Company wanting.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the camp of the 3d Regiment, N. C. State Troops, Fredericksburg, Va., on the 16th inst, Capt. Robert H. Drysdale, aged about 28 years. He was born in Scotland where he leaves a mother and other relatives.

At the residence of his father, in Bladen county, on the 12th ult., J. D. Singletary, in the 24th year of his age, a member of the Bladen Guard.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., of pneumonia, Samuel J. Hardison, of Onslow county, aged 32 years. He was a member of the Onslow Greys, Company E, 3d Regiment N. C. State Troops.

In Richmond, Va., on the 9th inst., Mr. D. F. McCorkle, of Catawba county, N. C., a member of Capt. McCorkle's company of volunteers.

At Manassas, on the 29th ult., Mr. Wm. L. Cowan, a member of Capt. Rufus Barringer's company of Cavalry, aged 21 years. He was a native of Rowan.

At Camp Wyatt, John H. Grady, of the Neuse River Guards, 30th Reg't.

At Petersburg, on the 25th Dec., M. Benfield, of the "Burke county Tigers," in the 23d year of his age.

At Carolina City, on the 23d of Dec'r 1861, of Pneumonia, John F. Turner, son of Wm. D. Turner, Esq., a member of the Wake Guards, Co. D, 26th Regiment N. C. Vols., in the 23d year of his age.

At Carolina City, on the 9th inst., Sidney Sorrell of Wake County, a member of Company H, 7th regiment N. C. State Troops.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a late meeting of the Pee Dee Guards, Company "D," Captain Knight, 23d Regiment N. C. Troops, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions concerning the death of our friend and fellow-soldier, DANIEL MCKINNON, who was suddenly cut down at our camp near Bull Run on the evening of the 8th January, of inflammation of the brain and spinal chord; whereupon the following were submitted and unanimously adopted: Be it

1st, Resolved, That in his death, our company, our Regiment and the whole Confederacy have lost one of its best and bravest men.

2d, Resolved, That though we humbly bow to the workings of God as right and best, yet we cannot but feel deeply aggrieved at being deprived of such a companion, who, while among us was agreeable and well thought of by all; a faithful soldier, always ready for his duties however arduous, and might well be termed a chivalrous Southron.

3d, Resolved, That the community of which he was before volunteering a member, has sustained a heavy loss, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved mother and relations; and join them in mourning the decease of so worthy a son. Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Fayetteville Observer, with a request that they be published—also one to the mother of the deceased.

J. W. DAWKINS,
JAS. BENOIST,
J. C. MCKETHAN,
R. L. WEBB,
A. T. COLE,
} Com.

THE HATTERAS PRISONERS.—Four more of the North Carolinians captured at Hatteras have arrived at Norfolk—Lieutenants G. W. Grimes, J. G. Moore, N. H. Hughes, and T. H. Allen. Lieut. Grimes has been exchanged; the others are as yet on parole.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—It has been known that numerous robberies of the mail between this place and Raleigh have occurred within the past three months; and recently suspicion fixed upon one of the stage drivers named Cooper. A great number of letters, broken open, have been found in the woods near the road. On Tuesday night last, our Postmaster, Jas. G. Cook, Esq., proceeded up the road and arrested Cooper, whom he took to Raleigh for examination.

After an examination before Magistrates at Raleigh, yesterday, Cooper was admitted to bail in the sum of $250.

PUBLIC ARMS.—Gen. Martin has issued an order to the commanding officers of the Militia Regiments in this State to collect without delay "all the public arms within their respective commands and report to this office the number and quality on hand at the end of January, February and March, and afterwards at the end of each quarter. All unserviceable arms will be forwarded to the Ordnance Officer in this city for repairs."

BANK OF ROXBORO'.—The Bank of Roxboro', Person county, chartered in February last, has gone into operation and commenced the issue of notes. The capital of the Bank is $200,000. Hon. Edwin G. Reade is President, and C. S. Winstead, Esq., Cashier.

The Observer also makes a stray wipe at the Journal, and says that the Journal did it wrong in not copying more of its article of a former date.—*Wil. Journal, 22d.*

Why not tell the truth *once*, if only for the variety of the thing, Mr. Journal? We stated that by omitting *one line* from a paragraph the Journal changed the whole meaning of what we said.

MARRIED,

On the 2d January, by Rev. P. C. Connolly, Dr. J. M. McGUGAN to Miss MARY POWELL of Columbus county, daughter of Mr. F. Powell, at the house of her father.

In Wake County, on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. W. F. Rogers, Mr. SION HARRINGTON, of Harnett County, to Miss SARAH JANE DENNIS.

DIED,

In the city of Baltimore, on the 18th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE E. FITZHARRIS, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel D. Purviance, and consort of Laurence Fitzharris, dec'd, of Fayetteville.

On the 18th inst., at his grand-mother's in Richmond county, DUNCAN C. McGUGAN, Jun., in his twenty-fifth year. He was a volunteer in Western Virginia, where no doubt he caught the disease that terminated his life. He was an amiable, exemplary young man; he stood high in the estimation of those who knew him.

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 15th inst., DUNCAN McGUGAN, Sen. He was a member of the Baptist Church thirty odd years. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father and an indulgent master. He was kind in all the relations of life.

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 15th inst., Mrs FLORA LYTCH, relict of Mr. Archibald Lytch, in the 78th year of her age.

She was a consistent member of the Church; and for two years a patient sufferer under great affliction.

In the same neighborhood on the morning of the 16th inst., Miss MARY McNAIR, aged 66 years.

The deceased had been a consistent member of the church for 35 years, and for the last three months, a great, but patient sufferer. Her last words were—"I feel happy." PASTOR.

Near Magnolia, Wilcox Co., Ala., on Sept. 10th, 1861, Mrs. MARY ANN CRAIG, consort of Lieut. Harnet J. Craig, and daughter of Daniel McRae of Richmond Co., N. C.

In Robeson county, on the 1st inst., JOHN B. CLARK.

In Robeson county, on the 13th inst., in the 62nd year of his age, JOHN McARTHUR, a worthy citizen and useful member and deacon in the Presbyterian church.

NORTHERN FEELING.—Capt. Tansill, late of the U. S. Marine corps, recently discharged from Fort Warren, has communicated to the Richmond Examiner his observations of things at the North. We make the following extracts from that paper received this morning:—

"The most remarkable aspect of the public sentiment was that of extreme disappointment at the results of the war so far as it had progressed. The most candid of the Northern people confessed their disappointment, especially with reference to two topics—the integrity of the slave population and the tremendous amount of resistance that the South had offered to the resources and best exertions of the North. Expressions opposing the prosecution of the war were every day becoming more open, and more careless of restraint. It was commonly said that the Democratic party would soon be in power again in the North, and that its programme would be to upset the whole present system of Yankee Government and deal terrible vengeance upon those responsible for the consequences of the war. We are told that public expressions were more than once heard that "Cameron and Wells should be hung," and that the work of retribution should go on until "every man who had loaned money to the government had been treated to a halter." Regrets at once pitiful and ridiculous were lavished on the destruction of "the Union."

The resignation of Cameron, Lincoln's Secretary of War, was treated with congratulations by the less ultra people of the North; and it was said that Welles' resignation would soon follow. The "emancipationists" were excessively annoyed, and were showing the most infamous exasperation of feeling. The pages of Harpers' Weekly were adorned with scurrilous cuts, and illustrations given of an exasperated policy of conquest in pictures of Southern ladies "of the first families" delving at wash-tubs under Massachusetts task-masters.

There was a general feeling of despair at the financial aspects of the war. It was stated, on authority, that no more specie would be paid out of the Federal treasury except for interest on the old public debt. All private loans had ceased, and the full coming of the crisis was awaited in a sort of dreary despair. The newspapers were endeavoring to animate confidence, but the influence of the press in the North, owing to its long course of deception in the war, had positively expired. The utter prostration of this means of popular influence is mentioned as an important sign of the distrust and blankness of the public mind of the North. The triumphs of Northern arms almost daily recorded in Northern papers were actually hooted at, and in the common intercourse of life it was constantly said, "no one believes the newspapers."

Cheraw Manufactories.—We learn that citizens of Cheraw are now engaged in making spinning wheels, looms and cutting knives, and that chairs will soon be added to the list. For information we refer to A. A. Vanderford, of Cheraw, S. C., or to the advertisements which will appear, no doubt, if the undertakers are determined to succeed.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Blockade.—Among the recent arrivals at Havana, we notice that of a vessel from a Confederate port, which is the *hundredth* arrival at that port from the Confederate States since the establishment of the so-called blockade. We have reliable information that among the documents taken to Europe by Messrs. Mason and Slidell was an officially verified register of more than five hundred arrivals and departures at and from Confederate ports, since the blockade was proclaimed. One of the points determined by the Paris Convention was that a blockade, to be binding on neutral nations, must be "effective"—and Admiral Milne, on taking command of the British squadron in the American waters, acting, no doubt, under instructions from his government, gave notice that the framing of the blockade three times at any port would be taken as evidence that the blockade was ineffective and consequently not legal and binding.—*Richmond Whig.*

Seward can give the same report of his pass with John Bull that the Yankee Generals do of most of their battles, as follows: "Just when winning the day, it was deemed prudent in view of a superior force to retire, which was done in good order." Vide Bull Run!

Big Sum.—Three millions of dollars were brought up on the South Side train yesterday, and immediately shipped on the Tennessee cars. The money belonged to the Confederate Government, and is to be used in paying off the troops in the West and Southwest, and for other purposes of the Government.—*Lynch. Republican.*

From the New Orleans Picayune.

THE VANITY OF WISHES.

An aged couple sat before
Their fire one winter's night;
Without, the wind was bleak and cold—
Within, was cheerful light.
They were contented with their lot—
Had all they thought was fitting—
The husband smoked his brown clay pipe,
The good wife plied her knitting.

They'd talked of all their little plans,
And in a deep brown study
The old man looked upon the coals,
Which glowed so bright and ruddy;
And silly dreams, as come they will,
And foolish wishes vain,
For want of something else to do,
Stirred in his idle brain.

"Good wife," said he, "I wish some fairy
Would show her presence here,
I'd make your old eyes dance with light,
That's something very clear."
Just then a gurgling laugh was heard,
Like purling brooks in summer,
And each one turned aside his head
To welcome the new comer.

And, sure enough, a brownie fair
Upon the floor was seen,
With gauzy robe of dazzling light
And wings of gold and green.
"Good friends," said she, "I've heard your wish,
I'll grant you three requests;
Be careful now, and think before
Your wishes are confessed."

The good man looked into the fire,
'Twas glowing, hot and red;
And dreams of something good to eat
Went trotting through his head.
"I wish I had a pudding, a nice
Black pudding here."
Presto! the fairy waved her wand
For the pudding to appear.

The wife was vexed, and quickly cried:
"There's one good chance that goes,
Why not have asked for something better?
I wish 'twas on your nose."
Again the golden wand was moved,
The pudding changed its place,
And stuck, as fast as it could stick,
Upon the old man's face.

Two wishes gone! It was no use
To anger or to scoff;
The only thing left them to do
Was just to wish it off.
It fell—the fairy clapped her hands
And laughed in merry glee,
The old man's sad and rueful face.
The good dame's plight to see.

"By this experience, learn," she said,
"How vain are idle wishes,
For fortune gives you what you need
Of pleasure, friends or riches.
And could you have what you desire,
'Tis ten to one you'd rue it,
'Tis better to let well alone,
If you but only knew it."

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 22.

Beef 7½ to 10 Beeswax 20 to 22. Bacon 18 to 20. Butter 45 to 50. Candles, adamantine 60 to 65, tallow 28 to 30. Corn meal $1. Flour, super 9 25 to 9 50, family 9 75 to $10. Corn 85. Lard 18 to 20. N. O. Molasses 70 to 75. Irish Potatoes $6 per bbl. Pork 12½ to 13. Pea Nuts 85 to $1. Rice 4 to 4½. Sugars, brown 11½ to 17, crushed 24, loaf 25. Salt, Sound $4. Tallow 16 to 17. Whiskey 1 50 to 1 60.

A MONTH WITH THE REBELS.

Northern Newspaper Lies—The South Grossly Misrepresented—An Englishman Determined to See for Himself—Visits Dixie—Rural Scenes in Kentucky—Nashville Overrun with Soldiers—A Peep at a Cotton Field—The Southern Women More Unanimous for War than the Men—Charleston and its Surroundings—President Davis—Visit to Manassas—Our Generals and Soldiers—Personnel of the Rebel Army—Commissariat, Etc.

[Copied from Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, of December, 1861, for the Petersburg Daily Express.]

About the middle of last September we found ourselves at New York, with a few weeks' holiday in hand. To stay there was impossible. We had "done" the Hudson; visited the theatres, (at all of which, by the by, the English character was vulgarized and held up to ridicule,) society was "out of town." Broadway given up to the tender mercies of "irregulars," dressed in every variety of costume, suggestive rather of the army in a transpontine melodrama, than of one enlisted to serve under the banner that "makes tyranny tremble."

The New York Herald, a paper which all Americans read, most abuse, and none believe, daily recounted, in glowing terms, exciting details of great battles fought, where generally one man was reported to have been killed, and two slightly wounded on the side of the Federalists; while large bodies of the Confederates were daily made to bite the dust.

Another newspaper depicted the miseries which the Southern army was encountering from pestilence, famine and rags. A third assured its readers that a strong Union feeling was growing up in the South. A fourth was authorized to state, upon the authority of a "reliable gentleman," that the "arch traitor," Jeff Davis, had "really been dead" some weeks; while a friend of ours informed us one morning after breakfast, that he had gone to the trouble of counting the number of the enemy killed since the commencement of the war, and found it to be, according to a leading journal, 1,200,000.

On the other hand, we learnt that Lexington had fallen; that the Rebel army was nearer to the capital than it was two months previously; that Kentucky was almost lost; that Missouri had passed an ordinance of secession; and that President Davis was in excellent health. We therefore determined to judge for ourselves what the condition of things really was in "the land of Dixie."

How we passed the Federal outposts, it is unnecessary to mention; suffice to say, that the first indication we had of our approach to the Secessionist army was finding a bridge by which we had hoped to cross the Green River in Kentucky, burnt down to the water's edge, and the debris still smouldering on the banks.

The country people informed us that a detachment of Southern troops had been encamped here for some days, and had "done the job at the bridge yesterday." From the way in which these good folks spoke of the soldiers, assuring us that they did no harm, but paid for what they wanted in gold and silver, it was quite plain that the allegiance of our informants was not given to Mr. Lincoln's Government, and that we had fairly entered the forbidden "insurrectionary States." Moreover, we were reminded by a slight incident that here "property" has another meaning beside that to which Blackstone has applied it.

Being obliged to stop for the night at the cottage of a simple-minded primitive old couple, we were sitting round a log fire in the room, which formed our kitchen, parlor, and host's bedroom, when a little black woolly-headed urchin made his appearance, and began diligent preparations for our supper. "Smart lad that, ma'am," we remarked to our hostess. "Yes, sirce," replied the old lady. "Wouldn't take $700 for my boy. There's not such another in all the country round." A gentleman offered me $600 for him last week; but dear me, 'twould break my heart to part with my boy. He goes with me to meetin' every Sunday—to mind my horse and wagon."

Having reached a station on the Louisville and Nashville line, we found the regular trains stopped, and the "track" altogether devoted to soldiers and munitions of war. A delay, therefore, of several hours ensued, which we past most agreeably at a small hotel in the company of several gentlemen of Kentucky, whose opinions made it necessary for them to proceed south in order to avoid arrest, and who for some days previously had suffered considerable privations in eluding the grasp of the Federal authorities.

This State, "the eldest daughter of Virginia," presented to the stranger an interesting, and at the same time painful spectacle. Her people, generally esteemed the bravest in the Union, strongly attached to the national flag, refused at first to secede, although a considerable number of her most distinguished statesmen openly avowed their sympathy for the Confederate Government. Subsequently her neutrality was recognized by the authorities at Washington, which the Confederates say was afterwards violated by the North—and the North declare was broken by the Confederates. However that may be, she is now armed to the teeth; forts crown her pleasant hills, and the smoke of the camp-fire curls over her dense oak forests. In and around Louisville a large army of Union soldiers are quartered. Freedom of speech there is at an end, and arrests are reported in the newspapers every morning.

At Bowling Green, a little to the South, there is a great Confederate camp, commanded by a gallant General, who certainly possesses the undivided affection of his soldiers. In the west, another large corps threatens Paducah; while Gen. Zollicoffer, in the east, is organizing an army to oppose any movement that may be made from Frankfort. The forces of these three commanders are daily increasing, and the arbitrary acts done at Louisville, Elizabethtown, and elsewhere, have served greatly to swell the ranks.

Yet Kentucky is not altogether Secessionist. Her legislature is still strong for the Union. Whole counties are the same. Distinguished men, opposed to the Government, still adhere to the stars and stripes. The mature and honored judgment of the venerable Crittenden is yet against "the rebels;" but where are Morehead, Buckner, Preston, Breckinridge?

Our party at the little inn broke up on the arrival of a train, and we found standing room in a car crowded with soldiers. Few were dressed in uniform, but all were well armed; one beside us, not a bad sample of the rest, had a breech loading carbine slung over his shoulder, two revolvers in one side of his belt, and a bowie knife in the other. What a contrast these men presented to the soldiers we had hitherto seen! Determination and reckless daring marked every feature and gesture.

"Do you think the Yankees are going to whip us, sir?" inquired our friend, looking like a walking infernal machine.

"Well, they have a fine army, and will do their best, I think!"

"Don't care, sir; they *can't* do it. If they beat us in the field, we'll take to the woods, and shoot them down like squirrels." "Look here, sir; see what they have done to me. I am a shoemaker by trade. They tried to arrest me in Elizabethtown; I got away, but they took my wife; so by ——— I'll take five and twenty Yankee scalps, or they shall have mine"!!

Being disappointed in finding any of that Union feeling in the south of Kentucky of which we had heard so much in New York, we proceeded to Nashville in Tennessee. More camps, more soldiers, more drilling. Men, women and children think of nothing but the war. Fathers of large families are frequently seen serving in the ranks as privates, side by side with their sons. Ladies make soldiers' coats and trousers, while children knit their stockings. Trade is in a great measure at a stand still; but the rapidity with which the people, hitherto dependent upon the North for every manufactured article, however simple, are beginning to supply their wants for themselves, receives at Nashville a curious exemplification. A few weeks ago a boy discovered a method of making percussion caps, which the army was then much in need of. A factory was forthwith established, that now turns out some millions per week.

Amongst the dangers which we had heard at New York threatened the South, a revolt of the slave population was said to be the most imminent. Let us take, then, a peep at a cotton field, and see what likelihood there is of such a contingency.

On the bank of the Alabama river, which winds its yellow course through dense woods of oak, ash, maple and pine, thickened with tangled copse of varied evergreens, are some of the most fertile plantations of the State. One of these we had the advantage of visiting. Its owner received us with all that hospitality and unaffected *bonhommie* which invariably distinguish a Southern gentleman. Having mounted a couple of hacks, we started off through a large pine wood, and soon arrived at a "clearing" of about 200 acres in extent, on most of which was growing an average cotton crop. This was a fair sample of the rest of the plantation, which consisted altogether of 700 acres. Riding into the middle of the field, we found ourselves surrounded by about forty slaves, men, women and children, engaged in "picking." They were all well dressed, and seemed happy and cheerful. Wishing to know what time of day it was, I asked Mr. ——— the hour, whereupon one of the darkies by my side, took out a gold watch and informed me.

"Do your laborers generally wear gold watches, sir?" I inquired.

"A great many of them have. Why, sir, my negroes all have their cotton-plots and gardens, and most of them little orchards."

We found from their own testimony that they are fed well, chiefly upon pork, corn, potatoes, and rice, carefully attended to when sick, and on Sundays dress better than their masters.

Many of them had six or seven hundred dollars of their own, which they either lend to the banks or hide in the ground. In the hot weather they begin to work at six in the morning, and go on till ten; they then go home till about three, and when the sun declines, return to their work till six or seven. In the cool weather they begin soon after daylight, and rest for two or three hours in the middle of the day.

We next visted the "Station," a street of cottages in a pine wood, where Mr. ———'s "family" reside. These we found clean and comfortable. Two of the men were sick, and had been visited that morning by a doctor; in the meantime they were looked after by the nurses of the establishment; of whom there were three to take care of the children and invalids.

On the whole, it can fearlessly be said, if this is a true type of the mode in which slaves are treated in the South, that their physical condition is as good, if not better, than that of any laboring population in the world. The masters ridicule the idea of disloyalty. They live amongst them in the most perfect confidence and never bestow a serious thought upon what they consider such an impossibility as a "negro insurrection." Having visited other plantations in Alabama, South Carolina, and Georgia, we cannot resist the belief that the great mass of the slaves in the South must be pronounced to be well cared for and contented; and although there are necessarily a thousand things connected with "the institution" of which no Englishman can approve, it is undoubtedly true that, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of abolitionists, the negroes bear the yoke cheerfully, and heartily join their fortunes to those of their masters in the great struggle in which they are now engaged.

Many plantations may now be seen without a white man upon them, except the overseers; and instances occur daily of the fidelity with which "servants" who have accompanied their masters to the war, serve them in the camp and field. Further, the generals employ the negroes in the commissarist, and upon earthworks in situations where desertion and consequent freedom would be perfectly easy, thereby showing in the slaves a confidence which is justified by the fact that the Northern army, now on Arlington Heights, find it almost impossible to obtain correct information of what is going on in the Confederate camp, two miles distant from the Union outposts.

The perfect unanimity throughout the whole South in the belief that their cause is just, strikes the stranger as one of the most formidable symptoms which the Union has to fear. Without pretending to form an opinion as to whether this universal conviction is rightly or wrongly arrived at, we simply assert the fact. The same story is told in the trains, in the hotels, on the plantation, in the drawing-rooms, in the camps, and in the newspapers, by young and old, rich and poor, men and women, with a uniformity that would be monotonous were it not for the fire generally thrown into its narration.

They say that the North began the conflict years ago, in the irritating and unprovoked agitation of the slavery question, and have continued it from the time of the Missouri controversy to the 4th of last March, when the President announced that the platform of his party was "a law unto him;" and that party had declared there was an "irrepressible conflict" between the two sections of the Union. If we remarked that slavery was an evil, about which all American statesmen manifested anxiety, they replied, The President was sworn to defend it. It is an institution that feeds and clothes the world which guards the negro against the vicissitudes of old age, sickness and infancy, and keeps him in the only position where he can be useful to society and harmless to himself. That the sun fixed the boundaries between white and black labor, in spite of arms and laws; and so sure as one flourished in Massachusetts, the other would prosper in Georgia. That when the North abolished slavery, and sold their slaves to the South, they then turned round, broke faith, and endeavored to disquiet a title emanating from themselves.

That the tariff laws were ruinous to the South. That in raising their revenue by heavy duties on foreign goods, which came back in return for Southern produce, the North were making the South pay the great bulk of the expense of government.

That by prohibiting trade in foreign ships, the South were obliged to take Northern to the exclusion of foreign goods.

That, by monopolising the European trade, the North obtained great profits in brokerage and in freights upon Southern produce to Europe, as well as upon European goods brought back in return for that produce, from all of which the South reaped little benefit.

If we remarked that the political power of the United States had been for many years in the hands of the Southern party, who ought therefore to have remedied these evils, we were told, True; many Northern men—the whole Democratic party, in fact—dissagreeing with the extreme Republicans, would vote with the South on general subjects, and in the choice of statesmen; but when it became a question between the two great sections into which the country is divided, the North would unite and outvote the South. That Southern statesmen acquiesced in a financial policy of which they disapproved, because they feared that, if the management of affairs were given into the hands of the Republican party, the evils complained of would be immeasurably aggravated, and the condition of their country rendered altogether desperate. The division among the Democrats had led to the return of Mr. Lincoln, and the triumph of a party purely sectional, but pledged to the destruction of the peculiar institutions and material interest of the South.

The women of all classes seemed not less unanimous and devoted than the men. Along the line of railway crowds waved flowers and handkerchiefs as the train bore towards the seat of war those who were nearest to their affections. Mothers, sisters, wives, flocked to the railway stations to bid farewell to those for whom they would willingly give their lives. Yet few shed tears at these partings. All the weaker feelings of their nature seemed sealed up or banished, and a conviction that each was making a sacrifice in a holy cause was stamped on every countenance.

In passing along the line of railway between Montgomery and Charleston, we had many opportunities of conversing with the soldiers in the trains; there were representatives of every class in the country—planters, lawyers, shop-keepers and even clergymen. Our conversation was generally quickly courted and questions eagerly asked as to our opinion upon the war.

But "conspicuous by their absence," were the farmer boys—a body from which the best of the northern army are recruited. In the South, of course, this class does not exist, the whole of the field-labor being carried on by slaves. This industrial peculiarity, which was considered by foreigners the great weakness of the Confederates, has hitherto proved to them a tower of strength. We found in all the States which we visited, agricultural operations progressing with as much vigor and regularity as in times of profound peace. Indeed, tracts of land hitherto allowed to run waste will, this year, be sown in corn to counteract as much as possible, the inconvenience of the blockade.

But the slaves are not employed exclusively in outdoor labor. Necessity has taught the South that she must rely upon herself for many things which she cannot do without, and which, in former times, it was cheaper to import than to manufacture. Large numbers of hand-looms and spinning wheels are seen in the country districts, which the population are rapidly learning to make good use of; and we met one planter who showed us enough cloth for the uniforms of fifty men, that had been entirely made on his own premises.

Again, before the war, leather was so little manufactured in the South, that hides were seldom tanned, and tan yards were almost unknown. Shoemaking, saddlery, and many other industrial employments, are now being quickly brought into operation; and all the country appears to want is the machinery to adapt its boundless natural productions to the wants of man. The blockade has undoubtedly been productive of great individual inconvenience. All communication by letter has been cut off. Friends are unable to correspond. Painful instances are met with every day of the anxiety to hear tidings of relatives abroad. But we doubt very much whether it has at all materially crippled the South, while nothing has more served to effect that social separation which the people take pleasure in declaring is as complete now as if the Confederacy had been established for fifty years.

Charleston being the Commercial Emporium of South Carolina, which was the first State to "go out" of the Union, may be said to be the metropolis of secession. Her harbor, a shallow bay, with low marshy woods on each side, which are plentifully supplied with racoons, squirrels, rattlesnakes and malaria, contains the famous Sumter. The town, built on a promontory jutting out into the harbor, looks straight upon the sea, and the "battery" from which the ladies waved their handkerchiefs during the siege, lies along the water's edge, and forms the favorite promenade of the fair and gallant citizens.

The Fort is situated about five miles from the "Battery," nearly half way between it and the mouth of the bay, about a mile from the Northern and Southern shores.

It is here unnecessary to describe the siege minutely.

Few persons are now admitted to the fortress, but we were allowed to walk over the whole by the courtesy of the commanding officer, and must therefore speak of its present condition with reserve, particularly as at the time we are writing some of the enemy's largest vessels of war are off the harbor, and for all we know, may be meditating a descent upon Charleston. It was quite evident that the fort had suffered considerably, both inside and out, from the Confederate guns, but by great labor and energy it has since been placed in a complete state of defence, and is now garrisoned by as fine a body of men as South Carolina can produce.

At Charleston we had an opportunity of visiting one of those societies which are organized throughout the whole South for supplying the army with clothes. The central depot is situated in the middle of the town. In the basement floor we found large packages marked for different regiments then at the seat of war. Up stairs several ladies were engaged in arranging in "lots" different kinds of uniform and measuring out cloth, flannel, linen, cotton, to be made up by the hands of the fairest in the land.

We learnt from those who have the superintendence of this vast establishment that about 1000 ladies are daily employed at their sewing machines making different articles of military attire. The work of the week which had just then elapsed consisted of 200 coats, 800 pairs of trousers, 800 shirts, besides worsted gloves for the winter, stockings, old linen, and many fancy articles which were sold for the benefit of the society's funds.

These establishments save the government enormous sums of money, and appear to be increasing in numbers and efficiency every day.

The army, being composed in a great measure of volunteers, possesses the hearty sympathy and affection of the whole population, and as most families have more than one of its members at the war, the comfort of the soldier is not only universally considered a subject of patriotic interest, but also one which excites the anxiety and stimulates the energy of every household. When we met ladies who spoke with evident pride of the number of coats, trousers, shirts, stockings, which they had completed, we could not help hoping that their useful education that the war had given them would not in happier times be thrown away, and that being independent of tailors, dress-makers and haberdashers, they would be able to avoid many of those mundane difficulties which usually beset "frugal marriages" and interrupt "the course of true love." We may, perhaps, have also expressed our conviction that no 'Mother of Seven,' south of the Ohio, could ever have reason to 'lament,' but that the daughters of the South, having emulated the virtues and Spartan fortitude of Penelope, would each be rewarded with as many suitors and as brave a husband.

During our tour we had many opportunities of discussing a question which is generally considered to be the rock ahead of the Confederates—namely, the means of providing the "sinews" for carrying on the war.

The government loan simply consists in a promise on the part of the lenders to subscribe specie, any circulating medium, military stores, raw produce, or manufactured articles, for which the borrowers give in return treasury notes bearing interest at eight per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and for the ultimate redemption of which the honor and wealth of the nation are pledged. Very large quantities of produce have already been offered, and the most complete confidence seems to pervade the minds of all investers as to the sufficiency of the security. The general determination to succeed, and the importance of the issue involved, is of course the main foundation for this feeling. A distinguished Senator from Tennessee, in expressing his opinion of these treasury notes, conveyed to us pretty correctly what we found to be the general opinion throughout the country. He said: "There is but one contingency that can be thought of, upon the occurrence of which these bonds may not be paid, or may decline in marketable value. That contingency is our defeat in the pending struggle for independence, in which every man must perceive that we shall all be irrevocably ruined, and be alike stripped of freedom, property and worldly respectability." What may be the ultimate result of this financial policy it is impossible to predict; but we could perceive in the minds of those most interested no mistrust in its soundness. The banks have, of course, suspended specie payment. In this they are supported by the different State authorities, who naturally are unwilling that anything should come in competition with the government securities. In some States solvent bodies have also been allowed to issue notes. Paper money is, therefore, almost the only medium of exchange; and the inferior quality of which it consists has led to much inconvenience, for it soon gets destroyed and useless in the pockets of the bearers. Here again vigor and energy have met the difficulty, for we found that machinery had been imported into many districts for the purpose of making good strong notes, instead of the villainous scraps hitherto in common use, designated by the elegant name of "shin-plasters."

The Government have not prohibited the export of cotton, except to the Northern States; but self-constituted authorities have, in more than one instance that we know of, made it impossible for ships to load which had run the blockade, and whose owners were desirous of doing so again. The popular feeling which has dictated these violent acts is caused, first, by the desire that the North should be made to suffer for enforcing the blockade, and the apprehensions that, if any cotton were to be allowed to leave the country, Massachusetts would manage to obtain it; and, secondly, by the impression that in laying on a general embargo they would incline European governments to recognize the Confederacy. Amongst the enlightened this latter motive was always repudiated, but there can be no doubt that the prevalent conviction throughout the South is that England cannot do without the "king;" that all cotton, except American, is either too short or too long, and that the medium is the only staple which Manchester cares to have. In vain we would tell them that our manufacturers would soon change their machinery and adapt it to the necessities of the times; that our government was making great exertions to procure cotton from India and Africa; that it was our interest to foster our own colonies and to produce it there if possible; and that the longer we were deprived of America as a market, the more strenuous would our efforts be to render ourselves independent of it. But it was no use; they were ineradicably impressed with the conviction that they can command the market at any time, and that the distance from England at which its rivals are placed must always give the Confederacy a great advantage.

The possibility of the North succeeding in obtaining any important success by "opening a port," was universally ridiculed. If they were to succeed in making a descent on Florida or South Carolina, an event which appeared to be earnestly hoped for, we were told that no material result would ensue—the produce of the country would be removed to the interior, where it would lie safely in the bosom of trackless forests; and sooner than allow it to fall into the enemy's hands, the people would burn or destroy every pound. No such extreme measure as this, however, appeared to be anticipated, for the crop of this year being still on the plantations, no great quantity is accumulated in any one locality.

Being now desirous of pushing on to the army we spent but a short time in Georgia and North Carolina, and were happy to find on our arrival at Richmond, that President Davis was none the worse for the numerous deaths, violent, sudden, and natural, which had lately overtaken him, according to the veracious *Tribunes*, *Times* and *Heralds* of the North. His popularity throughout the country is undoubted, and although there are some ardent spirits to be found who freely criticise the caution hitherto displayed in the strategy of the South, and are for marching at once on Washington and finishing the war "right away," the heart of the people is nevertheless entirely his, and all acknowledge the master mind that directs the great plan of the Campaign, and every important affair of the State, foreign and domestic.

Having been kindly provided with a pass to the head quarters of one of the generals near Manassas, about a hundred and twenty miles from Richmond, we were allowed to go up in a soldiers' train. All along the line we found flags waving from the houses and crowds assembled at the stations to bid God-speed to those who were leaving home, family, and profession for the rough realities of active warfare.

Gen. Johnston, the "chief" of the army in Virginia, is a man who appears to be about the age of forty-five or fifty. In stature he is middle size, and possesses a powerful upright form, a quick, intelligent eye, while his manner is indicative of that resolute determination for which he has always been distinguished.—General Beauregard, the second in command, looks two or three years younger, and bears in his face strong marks of French origin, while his features are those which generally characterize the gentlemen of Louisiana, his native State. Small, active and wiry, he struck us as a man capable of doing much hard work and enduring great fatigue. Gen. Gustavus Smith, late Street Commissioner at New York, the schoolfellow and intimate friend of General McClellan, is third in rank. He is taller than the other two, broad-shouldered, slightly inclined to flesh, with as honest and straightforward a countenance as is possible to see. All three were distinguished at West Point Academy, and served afterwards with credit in the Mexican war. Undoubted bravery, scientific attainments, unimpeached integrity, kind disposition, and lofty patriotism, are qualities which the army believe their three great commanders to be endowed with. This conviction, added to the surprising success that has hitherto crowned the Southern cause, inspires in the ranks a confidence seldom to be found in newly-raised battalions.

We must, of course, speak with reserve just now of our visit to the great force which is defending the Northeast of the Confederacy, and take care that we do not abuse the confidence with which as guests of a distinguished officer, we were favored.

The country for many miles around Manassas is hill and dale, covered naturally with dense hard wood of various kinds, which is cleared away from time to time, leaving patches of open ground, varying in size from ten to a hundred acres; but few of these spaces are greater in extent than the Green Park in London, whilst some of them are much less. Altogether the character of the district would not be unlike that of the neighborhood of Brownley, in Kent, if the latter were more extensively wooded and less generally cultivated. Through the valleys run numerous streams, the largest being Bull's Run, a winding but somewhat sluggish river, about forty feet wide, varying in depth from two to eight feet, with rocky banks on each side, which in some places are quite perpendicular. The different camps are scattered about through this great wooded tract in strong positions, but so little seen are they that frequently, when galloping down a narrow pathway, we would find ourselves in the midst of tents and soldiers almost before we could pull up our horses.

The first thing which struck us in riding through the country was the respect which is everywhere shown for the rights of property. Gentlemen's villas lie along the roads over which many thousand soldiers daily pass and we never saw a piece of paling burnt or a garden intruded upon; and in the villages the poultry and pigs are running about as in times of profound peace.

The appearance which a regiment presents on parade, is remarkable to the eye of a European. Many are composed of companies who have uniforms of different colors; but in these cases there is always some distinctive badge by which their particular corps can be easily told. This defect, consequent upon the companies being raised in different neighborhoods, is being quickly remedied, and we saw numerous regiments which had lately arrived, whose dress was all that the Horse Guards could desire.

The *personnel* of the army is very varied. For instance, in the Louisiana regiments are seen the bronzed and fiery-eyed French Creoles, mingled with many Irish and native Americans from New Orleans. The Alabamians, proud of their gallant 4th, their flying artillery, and other regiments, may be known by their strong frames, gay manners, and devil-may-care air. The South Carolinians, sallow in complexion, tall in stature, seldom need the Palmetto to tell the stranger the State from which they come; but in all regiments it is easy to perceive differences in manner and bearing, indicative of the various classes of which the army is composed.

Numbers of wealthy planters serve as privates, side by side, with the professional man, the shop-keeper, the clerk, the laborer; and all go through the ordinary fatigue duties incident to camp life. We saw a poor negro servant actually shedding tears because his master on being told off to dig a trench round a battery, would not allow him "to lend a hand."

"Twill neber do massa," he said; "I go tarnal mad wid dem darn'd Yankees."

One day we heard a lad boasting to one of a different regiment of the number of gentlemen in his company who had thousands of dollars at their command. The latter replied, "Oh, of course they fight; but we have some in ours who have not got a cent!" The Washington Artillery, comprising many batteries, is composed of the best blood in New Orleans. The gunners, dressed in light blue uniforms, are all men of independent means. Gen. Beauregard's son, for instance, left his father's staff, and entered as a private. The drivers are regularly enlisted into the army, and paid by the regiment; so here is a force which does not cost the country a single farthing. Their efficiency is undoubted, and the execution which they did at Bull's Run has led to their material augmentation, and the formation of others on similar principles. From the same city comes a very different regiment, called the New Orleans "Zouaves," dressed in red caps, blue braided jackets, and trousers striped with light grey and red. These men look like pirates—bearded, fierce-looking fellows—

"Th irs to believe no prey, no plan amiss."

Apparently, at least; for as they marched past the General with a long swinging step, singing in a wild martial air, we thought they were as formidable a body of men as we should care to see.

The drill of the army is the same as the French, the step even quicker than the Zouaves, and a good deal longer than that of the English infantry. Movements are executed with considerable precision, and as rapidly as in English light-infantry battalions.

From the reports we had heard in the North, we expected to find ragged and wilfield regiments; instead of which we failed, during many rides through the various camps to see one man who was not clad in serviceable attire. It was expected that winter clothing would be served out before the 1st November, and that dress would then become uniform.

But the point to which chief attention of officers and men is directed is the arms. Besides the Enfield rifle, most of the privates in the army carry at least one revolver and a bowie knife: these are invariably kept bright and in good condition; and the perfect training which all Southerners undergo in shooting squirrels, as soon as they are able to handle a gun, gives them a facility of using their weapons and a correctness of aim that renders their fire unusually formidable.

The commissariat seemed to be most efficiently administered.

A large depot of breadstuffs is placed in convenient positions, whence the different corps are supplied in wagons, drawn by four horses, one of which a negro generally rides. The resources of the country produce the fresh meat necessary for the enormous daily consumption; and we frequently saw droves of cattle and sheep drivers along the roads, from the condition of which it was evident that their journey had not been long. Indeed, a country gentleman informed us that there were animals enough in two counties of Virginia adjacent to the seat of war to last the army for two years.

We were naturally anxious to inspect the ground upon which was fought the great battle, called in England, "Bull's Run" but in "Secesia," that of "Manassas Plains;" the former name being in America applied to the engagement which took place on the 18th of July, three days previous to the great "stampede."

The open space which formed the battle field is scarcely a mile in length, and considerably less in breadth. Undulating ground declines to the centre of this clearing, through which runs the Warrenton high road; upon these slopes the great struggle took place.

The object of the Federal General was to cross the valley, and fall upon the flank and rear of the Confederates, who were drawn up in line of battle along Bull's Run, at right angles to their left.

Gen. Johnston had therefore to change his front when he found that a powerful attack was being made upon his left, and that the whole force of the enemy had already overlapped it and was descending the hill to the Warrenton road. Gen. McDowell skilfully concealed the defiles of the Confederates, and with great ability succeeded in conducting his troops to a point from which success seemed inevitable. He reached the road without much opposition, and began ascending the broken ground in front. There the battle really began. Again and again the Southern brigades, as they came up in succession, were thrown into confusion by overwhelming numbers, and forced to retreat into the woods at the summit of the hill. Generals Johnston and Beauregard came to the front at this crisis, rallied the wavering troops, and turned the tide in favor of the South. Gen. Kirby Smith, who happened to be passing along the railway with troops for Manassas, hearing the engagement going on, stopped the train and brought at this sensonable moment four regiments into action. In another hour all was over, and then took place that remarkable "tail walk" so graphically described by Mr. Russell.

More than four thousand small arms, and twenty eight field pieces belonging to the United States army fell into the hands of the Confederates.

The Southern official account has not yet been published, but when it is we think the public will read with surprise the list of articles actually "carried over" to General Johnston's stores after the 21st of July. It will be seen that the celebrated masked battaries must have been altogether a myth, the batteries being taken place at least two miles from where the nearest Confederate gun was situated on the morning, and at right angles to the position at which the attack was anticipated.

Several wounded soldiers were walking about the ground the day we visited it, who took great pleasure in showing us the places where the hottest parts of the contest took place. One of them, an Irishman, belonged to that gallant band of 800 who bore the whole brunt of the enemy's left for the first two hours in the morning. He told us that this force consisted of two companies from New Orleans, called respectively "Tigers" and "Wild Cats," the 4th Alabama, and some companies of the 6th and 7th Georgia regiments. He said he himself was "bate up wid fistin," and when "General Bewregard kem up wid reinforcements, in the afternoon, and tould the 'Wild Cats' they had done enough—Be dad, they wint to the rear and got a few gasses of whisky, and kem back to the 'fite' as fresh as the flowers of May." On our remarking that we had heard that the 69th Irish New York regiment had fought very bravely on the side of the North, he replied, "Indeed, they did sir; divil a bitter. Troth, the Irish did the best part of the foitin a both sides, and no mistake"!!! A small pillar, in all respects like a milestone, has been erected on the spot where Gen. Barlow fell. His last words are engraved upon it: "They've killed me boys; but don't give up the fight." This is the only monument as yet erected; but numbers of graves are to be seen around the brow of the hill where the final struggle took place.

We have heard it frequently remarked that the volunteer system was tried and found wanting at the battle of "Manassas;" but surely the best reply that can be given to such a statement is that the whole of the "northern army is composed of volunteers; and we saw many regiments which arrived in Virginia only four days before the action.

The time which we had allowed ourselves for our American tour being now nearly spent, we returned to New York, where we found most persons altogether in ignorance of the feelings and intentions of the South; and so strong in the confidence generally reposed in the numerical strength of their vast army, the alleged efficiency of the navy, and the great wealth of the New England States, that few persons are to be met with who think gloomily of the future. The hundreds of contractors, who are making large fortunes by the war, form no inconsiderable part of the public. The taxation consequently upon the State spending nearly £300,000 per day has not yet fallen upon the people, while their worst passions are excited by an unscrupulous and one-sided press. Better men and far more true to the Constitution, than the Government, would then be heard. Genius, virtue, integrity, now languishing in Fort Lafayette, if too late to save the Union will then at least be exerted to bind together what remains. But, a last a raging democracy now supports a Ministry which bears no reproof, and will endure no criticism; and signs pregnant with those consequences eloquently predicted by Sir Bulwer Lytton are rising in the political horizon. Gen Fremont has been removed from the command of an army over which he possessed undoubted influence, and although no success has hitherto attended its efforts, the supporters of the Union in the West are ardent admirers of its late chief. Whether he is destined to become the head of an Abolition Cabinet at Washington, or the Dictator of a Northwestern Republic, we cannot attempt to foretell; but we mistake the character of the man if he be contented long to remain in a subordinate position. One thing is, however, certain; his removal will not affect Southern politics. By this measure, of course, Mr. Lincoln wishes to impress upon the seceded States that it is his intention now to preserve the "institution" in all its integrity; but such a policy is too late. The South cannot believe in men who, merely catching at a straw, repudiate in the hour of peril the doctrines which they have hitherto held, and to which alone they owe their advancement.

In these islands, of course, we all pray for universal emancipation. We have made enormous sacrifices in the cause ourselves, but we cannot help sympathising with ten millions of people struggling for independence; nor can we think that the condition of the negro in the Southern States will remain long what it now is, but that, if European intercourse be established with the Confederacy, and she be admitted into the family of nations, commerce, always favorable to freedom, will then gradually, but surely effect far more humane results than those which the most sincere abolitionists can ever attain.

COUNTY CLAIMS.

PERSONS having claims against the County of Cumberland are requested to hand them to the Clerk of the County Court *on or before the 1st of February next*, for the purpose of being passed upon by the Committee of Finance.

By order of the
COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

Jan'y 21, 1862. 9t $4

NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Jan. 23.—From Forney's Philadelphia Press of the 21st, says the Day Book, we gather the following:

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Gen. Thomas telegraphs to headquarters that, on Friday night, Gen. Zollicoffer came up to his encampment, and attacked him at six o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's Cross-roads, in the vicinity of Somerset. At half past 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their entrenchments, at Mill Springs. The Federal troops were in hot pursuit.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Gen. Thomas, on Sunday morning, followed up the rebels to their entrenchments, sixteen miles from his own camp. He found their entrenchments deserted—the rebels having left all their cannon, quartermaster's stores, tents, horses, and wagons, which fell into our hands.

The rebels, in dispersing, had crossed the Cumberland river in a steamboat and nine barges.

Two hundred and seventy-five (275) rebels were killed and wounded, including Zollicoffer and Peyton. The dead were found on the field.

The Tenth Indiana Regiment lost 75 killed and wounded. No further particulars of the Federal loss have yet reached here.

The scene of the late victory is Somerset, the capital of Pulaski county, Kentucky, and is situated six miles north of the Cumberland river, and ninety miles east of Frankfort, the capital of the State.

Zollicoffer was one of the most adventurous of the rebel generals. Defeated in several previous attacks upon the Union troops at Wildcat Camp, he somewhat unexpectedly ventured upon another encounter, which proved fatal to himself and a large portion of his command.

Bailie Peyton who is reported killed is the son of the prominent Tennessee politician of that name.

Official Despatches.—WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.—The Government has received despatches fully confirming the intelligence from Kentucky. The facts reported in the press despatches are substantially correct.

Affairs in Missouri.—The St. Louis Democrat, of January 17, says:

Information reached this city last night that, yesterday, a large body of rebels, numbering about 6,000, in command of Jeff. Thompson, advanced upon a Federal detachment of 800 troops, under Col. Mills, at a distance of about twenty-three miles from Ironton, and gave them battle.

A desperate conflict ensued, resulting in the loss of many killed and wounded on both sides. The Federals, overpowered by numbers, had, at latest accounts, fallen back a distance of 8 miles, leaving a quantity of baggage in the hands of the enemy, and were still retreating towards Pilot Knob. At Pilot Knob considerable alarm existed.

An attack was thought to be inevitable.

From Cairo.—CAIRO, Jan. 20.—The great expedition has returned. Its object was a reconnoissance in force of all that part of Kentucky in which a portion of the operations against Columbus will necessarily be performed, and a demonstration to aid General Buell's right wing. Our forces have been eminently successful, and the engineer corps, under Col. Webster, have a full and accurate knowledge of the country.

From Manassas.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Information has been received from parties direct from Manassas, that the rebel forces have evacuated that point, falling back to a position further South. The object of this movement is supposed to be to counteract an apprehended movement of our troops from the seaboard.

Forney's Washington News.—Forney, in his letter to the Press, from Washington, says:—"Some of our public men do not hesitate to say, that rather than bring back the seceded Slave States into the Union, they would agree to a peaceful and prompt separation."

And again:

"There is an active party in the loyal States which, under cover of being for the Union, are at work to force a dishonorable peace by sowing the seeds of disaffection among the people."

NORFOLK, Jan. 24:—We have the N. Y. Herald of the 22d, says the Day Book. There are no further particulars of the Kentucky fight except that it is stated that "Gen. Zollicoffer was found in a wagon, mortally wounded, and that no details of the federal loss have yet been received."

Of other matters the Herald says:

The rumor that the rebels had evacuated Manassas is untrue. The condition of the roads there renders it impossible for them to fall back, even if such was their desire.

Forty-nine vessels of the Burnside expedition arrived safely at Pamlico Sound on Monday. It is thought that the tempestuous weather may have induced them to seek a temporary haven there.

Mr. Morrill announced in the House yesterday the intention of the Committee of Ways and Means to levy a stamp duty on every copy of a newspaper issued, and every telegraphic dispatch published, to raise a fund for the benefit of the Treasury, to aid in the support of the war.

The national treasury is completely drained. It is absolutely impossible to pay the most ordinary demands, and in a few days there will be no money in the treasury from simple want of Congressional action.

The war department has inquired of the Governors of Massachusetts and Rhode Island to know how many troops they can get ready for active service in *seven days*.

Congress has passed a bill authorizing two additional Secretaries of War.

Hutchins, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in the House to reduce to a territorial condition nine of the Southern States—Texas, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri are excepted.

Another expedition is in embryo.

The Yankee victory at Somerset, the Herald thinks, will cause the South to sue for peace, by the first of May!

Gen. McClellan in favor of Active Operations.—During the three hours that Gen. McClellan was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, he stated positively that he was in favor, and always had been in favor of active operations, and a speedy suppression of the rebellion, and was doing his utmost to bring about such a result.

Proposed Tax on Salt.—Salt, it is said, will be placed in the new tariff bill as a source of considerable revenue.

In New York cotton was selling at thirty-three to thirty-four cents—stock light—demand heavy.

The Baltimore South of the 22d says the statements concerning Zollicoffer are so conflicting we doubt them all.

The accounts are very wild and contradictory. The death of Zollicoffer is not confirmed; and it is ominous of reverse that Gen. Thomas has not furnished an account of his own losses, or subsequent operations.

The report in Baltimore on the 22d was that a gun boat had returned to Fort Monroe, informing that five of Burnside's fleet had grounded in Pamlico Sound and were burned to avoid capture by the Confederates.

The South says it was currently reported at Fortress Monroe, that a large steamer with troops had gone ashore on the coast of North Carolina and was burned. The troops were taken off by other vessels.

Three coal vessels also ashore and burned.

WAR NEWS.

*Battle at Fishing Cre

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1862.

THE DISASTER AND THE SUCCESS.—Our readers will find accounts under our news heads of a serious disaster to our arms in Kentucky, and of a redeeming victory in Missouri. Of the first we have both Yankee and Confederate accounts, the latter being worse than the former, a fact that induces the Richmond press to discredit them. The yankees state our loss at 275; our own accounts make it 500. The yankees admit "a very heavy loss" on their own side, in one regiment alone 75. We have some hope that it will turn out not so much of a yankee triumph as now stated. The death of Gen. Zollicoffer is evidently a great loss, and his troops appear to have regarded themselves as without a leader when he fell, though he was but second in command. There are sundry intimations in the Richmond papers as to Gen. Crittenden, which we cannot understand at present, but look to the expected "investigation" to solve. Evidently something wrong is thought of him at Richmond.

As to the Missouri battle, the yankee account admits a defeat, and prepares us to think it a very decided one, by their pretence that we had 6000 men to their 800. We shall hear in time.

WHERE ARE THE FLEETS?—The Telegraph has been occupied for some days in reporting and contradicting the departure of the Yankee fleet at Port Royal. Its location is yet left in doubt.

The great Burnside Expedition seems as troublesome to locate. By the Northern news published elsewhere, it would seem that a part of it had put in at Hatteras *for shelter from the storm* which followed its sailing from Old Point, and that instead of protection damage was the result. The Norfolk Day Book appears to think that the fleet has been lost, with the exception of "a few old hulks at Hatteras in such a crippled condition as to be unable to make a movement, or even to go back home." But the Day Book gives no reason for its opinion other than the losses reported by the Northern papers, and the evident anxiety at the North as to the fate of the remainder. The exciting reports we have had for the last week or more from Hatteras seem to have been without much, if any, foundation. The Norfolk Day Book of the 23d inst. learns from a gentleman who left Roanoke Island on Monday last that a reconnoisance of later date than the stories in circulation had not confirmed them. And the same paper of the 24th says:

"*The Burnside Expedition.*—A gentleman who reached this city yesterday, direct from the North Carolina coast, addresses us a communication, in which he states, that the report of Gen. Gatlin and others as to a large Federal fleet being in Pamlico Sound, with the purpose of making an attack on Roanoke Island, Newbern and other places in the vicinity, turns out to be entirely unfounded.

"He further states that this report reached Edenton on Monday night, and such was the credit given it that Judge Biggs immediately adjourned the Confederate Court in session at that place, but that reliable information has been received by letter from Roanoke Island, dated Wednesday, five o'clock A. M., to the effect that no such fleet is in Pamlico Sound, and that no fears are entertained there of an immediate attack. Reliable information from Hyde county also corroborates this statement.

"Our correspondent concludes his communication by saying:

"I think, therefore, it may be confidently asserted, that neither the Burnside expedition, nor any other fleet, is to be found in waters of Eastern Carolina with a hostile purpose toward Roanoke or Newbern."

We shall know after a while—we were about to say in a few days, but recollected that we entertained and expressed *that* opinion a week ago, when intimating our doubts of the reports which had then reached us. We do not think it worth while to waste space by publishing in extenso the various statements of which we have given the substance, if there be substance in any of them.

LATEST.—We learn from Raleigh that up to Saturday evening nothing further had been heard from Pamlico Sound, by the authorities or others. Col. Singeltary, who went down in a boat on Tuesday to reconnoitre, had not been heard from, and fears for his safety in the gale of Thursday were entertained.

It is believed that the expedition was not destined for that point, but that as many of the vessels as could, came in at Hatteras as a refuge from the gale of the 18th, and that they left there just in time to encounter that of the 23d. There is some reason to hope that many of them went to the bottom in one or the other of those terrible storms.

The naval commander of the expedition being Com. Goldsborough, whose command is limited South by the Cape Fear, it would seem that if Hatteras were not the object, Wilmington must have been. Some of them may yet appear there.

CHATHAM COALFIELDS ROAD.—We learn from the Standard that an ordinance is before the Convention to connect the coal and iron mines of Chatham with the railroads of the State, by an exchange between the Company and the State of the bonds of solvent corporations for treasury notes, to be used in making the improvement. The Standard says iron is needed and must be produced. It thinks the Ordinance will pass and the road be speedily constructed. A letter from a member of the Convention, of the 24th, informs us that Mr. Strange of New Hanover had that morning moved its indefinite postponement, which produced an interesting and rather long debate.

The ordinance for the Danville Connection was postponed till Thursday next. The Richmond Dispatch expresses great anxiety for the speedy completion of this connection, in view of the possible success of the yankees in getting possession of the only other through routes, the Virginia and Tennessee, and the Wilmington and Weldon.

P. S. We learn from the Spirit of the Age that the Coalfields road bill has passed its 2d reading. Of course the motion of Mr. Strange must have been rejected.

SEVERE WEATHER.—We pitied the soldiers, exposed to the long and severe storm of last week. We fear there was necessarily much suffering among them. The only consolation lies in the hope that it wrecked some of Lincoln's ships, and gave his soldiers a sufficient taste of the pleasures of war.

DEFERRED.—It is impossible to publish till our next several communications received; among them, Tributes of Respect to Dr. Wm. B. McKinnon of Richmond county, Company Physician to Co. D, 23d volunteers, who died at Manassas on the 18th inst.; and to Jos. J. White, of the "Chatham Boys," who died at Camp Vance on the 21st inst. Also, obituary of Jas. L. Culbreth, of the Cumberland Plough Boys. And long lists of contributions to soldiers from Moore and Sampson counties.

"A MONTH AMONG THE REBELS."—We copy from the Petersburg Express an interesting article under this head, which that paper has been fortunate enough to obtain from the December No. of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. It is attributed to Sir James Ferguson, member of Parliament, and is calculated to produce effect in Europe, not only from the standing of its author, who writes what he has himself seen, but from its appearance in the first of the English Magazines.

THE GERMANS.—A great meeting has been held in the Cooper Institute, New York, of German citizens, to express their indignation at the neglect and injustice of the Administration towards their countryman Gen. Seigel, by which he was compelled to resign his command. The resolutions eulogize him, denounce his dismissal, and demand, in the name of the 60,000 Germans in the Army, that he be restored.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.—A friend has kindly sent to us, among other Convention documents, a report from Adj't Gen. Martin, dated Dec. 9th, showing the number of men from each county in the State, according to the returns received and muster rolls on file in his office; but not including companies that have gone directly into the Confederate service. The statement is only up to the 1st Dec. last. It embraces 85 complete regiments, 2 incomplete at that date, and 1986 men in unattached companies, of part of which the two incomplete regiments and another, the 38th, have since been made up. The aggregate on the 1st Dec. was 84,861. This has undoubtedly been largely increased since. For instance, we learn that Capt. McLauchlin's company, upwards of 70 in number, recently organized in this county, will take up the line of march to-day for Raleigh. And doubtless several others have been organized since that time. But besides these, we know that there are large deficiencies in this report. For instance, the Bethel Regiment is summed up at 1144, whereas we know that, after a number of deaths and discharges, it actually had 1403 men, the excess over the 1144 having been caused by the accession of numerous volunteers to almost all if not all of the original companies, none of which were reported at Raleigh, but all reported at Richmond. The two companies from this county in that regiment are put down at 204, whereas they left here with 225, and afterwards received about 50 recruits. Adding these and Capt. McLauchlin's company to the 758 reported by the Adj't General, makes rather more than 900 from this county. In the 32d regiment, the report states that two whole companies are not enumerated, because no roll had been received from them and the counties from which they came were not known.

Taking all these things into consideration, we have not a doubt that Gen. Martin's 84,361 would be swelled to 40,000 by a full return.

We now proceed to give the aggregate reported from each county, and add the white population of each, so that it may be seen which have best done their duty, in proportion to that white population:

	Vols.	Wh. Pop.			
Alleghany	191	3,357	Johnston	410	10,548
Alexander	420	5,392	Jones	149	2,210
Alamance	370	7,986	Lenoir	238	4,908
Anson	280	6,562	Lincoln	293	6,000
Ashe	334	7,423	Madison	199	5,693
Beaufort	667	8,172	Martin	298	5,435
Bertie	183	5,846	McDowell	282	5,542
Bladen	397	6,233	Mecklenburg	912	10,543
Brunswick	164	4,515	Mitchell	148	
Buncombe	857	10,623	Montgomery	316	5,781
Burke	441	6,647	Moore	353	8,725
Cabarrus	602	7,402	Macon	337	5,370
Caldwell	269	6,297	Nash	281	6,319
Camden	219	2,940	New Hanover	983	10,617
Carteret	197	6,064	Northampton	383	5,912
Caswell	405	6,581	Onslow	398	5,198
Catawba	366	9,038	Orange	686	11,318
Chatham	513	12,555	Pasquotank	362	4,473
Chowan	149	2,978	Perquimons	194	3,287
Cleveland	705	10,108	Person	336	5,798
Columbus	431	5,779	Pitt	413	7,480
Craven	636	8,795	Polk	100	3,317
Cumberland	758	9,561	Randolph	552	14,768
Currituck	162	4,671	Richmond	280	5,211
Cherokee	513	8,609	Robeson	480	8,584
Clay	83		Rowan	681	10,522
Davidson	341	18,378	Rockingham	446	10,021
Davie	202	6,001	Rutherford	541	9,060
Duplin	476	8,286	Sampson	617	9,106
Edgecombe	577	6,880	Stokes	256	7,847
Franklin	439	6,490	Surry	322	8,949
Forsyth	360	10 716	Stanly	299	6,590
Gates	260	4.180	Tyrell	70	3,208
Granville	632	11,189	Union	451	8,903
Greene	122	2.826	Wake	820	16,470
Guilford	308	15,738	Warren	395	4,928
Gaston	299	7.009	Washington	244	3,596
Halifax	420	6,542	Wilkes	358	13,280
Harnett	271	5,851	Watauga	241	4,771
Haywood	387	5,488	Wayne	680	8,721
Hertford	295	3,948	Wilson	344	5,944
Hyde	253	4,682	Yanoy	376	8,229
Henderson	292	8,981	Yadkin	356	9,110
Iredell	450	11,141	Transylvania	102	
Jackson	314	5,241		34,361	631,489

We have given the figures of the printed report of the Adj't Gen.; but these totals do not agree with the summing up of the items in no less than 12 of the counties. Whether the errors be in the report itself or in the print, we cannot tell; nor whether they be in the items or in the sums total. But the items in Alexander county foot up a total of 330, instead of 420, as printed; Anson 360 instead of 280: Beaufort 670 instead of 667; Duplin 475 instead of 476; Henderson 392 instead of 292; Lenoir 308 instead of 238; Lincoln 393 instead of 293; Montgomery 209 instead of 316; Nash 282 instead of 281; New Hanover 1073 instead of 983; Northampton 388 instead of 383; Surry 422 instead of 322.

A DRAFT.—Orders have been issued at Raleigh to make a draft of militia, if necessary for the defence of our coast, in the following counties, viz: Beaufort, Craven, Greene, Jones, Carteret, Onslow, New Hanover, Duplin, Lenoir, Wayne, Halifax, Sampson, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Johnston, Wake, Currituck, Pasquotank, Camden, Perquimons, Chowan, Washington, Tyrrell, Gates, Hertford, Northampton, Bertie, Edgecombe, Martin, Wilson, Pitt and Hyde.

We learn from the Tarboro' Southerner that the draft in Edgecombe produced much excitement. Two companies were selected from the two regiments.

The patriotic little county of Columbus met the occasion in a different way. A letter received this morning from Whiteville says:—

"On the 21st and 22d inst. the militia of this county were called upon to volunteer or be drafted to the amount of one-third of the whole in proportion to the number of former volunteers from each district. The following figures show the results of what was done both then and before, viz:

510 volunteers previous thereto:
210 (on the 21st and 22d inst.) volunteered to fill the
Adj't Gen'ls order for *ready* militia:
425 militia men remain in the county:
Not one was drafted.

It seems that the people of this county are willing to stand by their oaths. J. A. MAULTSBY."

To us "it seems," as we said at the beginning of this controversy, that the patriotic people of Columbus are "willing to stand by" their country without a test oath, and that it was an outrage upon such a gallant people to subject them, without law, to such a test.

VIRGINIA SENATORS.—The excitement in Virginia over the election of Senators to the Confederate Congress was brought to an end, we hope, on Thursday, by the election of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston. The vote on the first ballot was, Hunter 140, Preston 88, Charles W. Russell 62, W. C. Rives 23, scattering 12. Hunter and Russell were old Democrats—Preston and Rives old Whigs. The almost unanimous vote for Hunter (140 out of 164) was probably in part attributable to the furious opposition of the Examiner. Mr. Hunter is the present Secretary of State, and Mr. Preston was in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.

YANKEE HUMANITY.—The yankees at Port Royal have given the small pox to the negroes there, and it is said their commander has sent a flag of truce to Gen'l Lee asking the removal of hundreds of them who are dying with it, and whom they say they can neither shelter, feed nor nurse. This is like the Yankees. If one of their "helps" at the North becomes sick, they forthwith discharge him or her, to live or die as they may. There is no legal obligation to shelter, feed or nurse their servants, and they acknowledge no moral obligation or human sympathy, and so turn them adrift.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS.—The Louisville Journal publishes an account of the proceedings of a Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis, at which we are told that the Hon. John G. Davis made "an ultra secession speech," and the resolutions are strong against the Lincoln Administration and Congress, affirm that the Republicans have demonstrated their inability to conduct the government; object to subjugation and overthrowing the rights and institutions of the South; &c. &c. The Convention nominated candidates for State officers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOLDIERS.

Received from Mrs J B Troy 14 prs socks; Mrs D McDougald 2 blankets (very superior,) 5 prs socks; Mrs James C Smith 2 blankets, 3 prs socks; Mrs Jane Kyle 12 prs socks; Mrs J K Kyle 4 prs woolen gloves; Mrs William Gibboney 1 blanket lined and *bound*, 12 prs socks; Master Kyle Gibboney 1 pr socks; Miss Jane Gibboney 1 pr socks; Miss Honrine 1 pr socks; Miss Sarah Kirkpatrick 1 quilted blanket, 4 prs socks, 1 old table cloth; E J Hale & Sons 100 prs woolen gloves; Miss Martha McDuffie 4 prs socks; Miss Mary Buie 8 prs socks; Miss H N Yates 8 neck comforts; Miss Isabella Cook 3 prs woolen gloves. Clothing, &c., sent to the Plough Boys by Mrs J H Hawley: 2 prs gaiters, 3 waterproof overcoats, 6 woolen hoods, 5 nett comforts, 6 prs socks, 6 prs gloves, 4 flannel shirts, 1 blanket, 1 pillow, 1 bag dried apples, sage, pepper and onions, lot of medicine.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON.
CITY HALL, Jan'y 21, 1862.

SIR: Your note enclosing a check for $100 from the young ladies of the Fayetteville Female High School has been received.

The unfortunate sufferers by fire place a high appreciation on this contribution, from the fact, that it springs spontaneously from those whose bosoms always swell with sympathy for those who are in affliction, and who always extend their aid to all in distress.

Tender to the donors if you please, and accept for yourself, my highest regards.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

To T. C. HOOPER, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP STEPHENS, S. C., Jan. 20, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me through your paper to return the thanks of the "Robeson Rifle Guards," (Co. D, 18th Inft. N. C. troops,) to Mrs F R McNeill, Mrs L C Ray, Mrs J L Inman, Mrs Stephen Smith, Mrs D C McIntire, and Miss S T Salmonds, for a large number of blankets, socks, and other articles forwarded by them to the Company.

Also to Mr J W Powell, of Fayetteville, and Mrs Judge French of Lumberton, for $18 in cash, our part of the contributions made by them to the five Companies from Robeson. I am proud to say that the Company is now well furnished, and will need nothing more, with the exception, perhaps, of under clothing, until our term of service expires.

WM. S. NORMENT,
Capt. Com'dg Co. D. 18th Inft. N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—Knowing that you are ever ready to promote, in any possible way, the glorious struggle for Liberty in which our country is engaged, and that you are interested in the endeavors of your county-women to contribute to the comfort of our brave soldiers, we trespass once more on your patriotism, and request a publication of the following list of contributions made to the Soldiers' Relief Society of White Oak Precinct:

Miss Janie Young 2 prs socks; Mrs Eliza Richardson 1 mattress, 1 woolen spread, 2 comforts, 4 prs drawers, 2 flannel shirts, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr socks; Mrs Jennette McMannen 1 neck comfort, 1 pr socks; Miss E. Martin 2 pr socks; Miss M Martin 1 pr socks; Miss E J Dunham 2 prs socks; Miss M E Dunham 2 comforts lined with blankets; Miss M J Rice 1 pr socks; Mrs Rice 1 pr socks; Miss Betsey Avery 1 pillow and case, jar of honey; Miss M Avery 8 prs socks, 1 neck comfort; Mrs A Dunham 2 mattresses, 1 comfort, 1 shirt, 2 towels, 2 pillows and cases, 1 pr socks; Miss Mira Dunham 2 prs socks, 1 needle-book; Miss Sophia Richardson 3 prs socks; Miss A J Evans 5 prs socks; Miss Lizzie Smith 2 knit caps, 1 pr socks; Miss M J Richardson 4 prs socks, 3 neck comforts, 1 needle-book; Miss Ellen Cain 1 pr socks; Mrs Betsey Young 4 prs socks; Mrs S M Richardson 1 waistcoat, 7 prs socks, 2 blankets, 1 double comfort, 2 prs drawers, 1 lot of pepper; Miss Sarah Willis 3 prs socks, 1 pin cushion; Mrs Willis 1 blanket, 1 towel; Miss Fannie Richardson 2 prs socks, 1 knit cap; Mrs Mary Avery 2 prs socks, 1 blanket, 1 coat, 1 shirt, 1 pr pants; Mrs James Jessup 1 blanket, 2 pillows and cases, 2 shirts, 2 prs socks, 1 comfort; Miss Margaret Cain 1 pr socks; Mrs Haze Everett, 2 pr socks; Mrs Su san Dunham 1 pr socks; Mrs Sylviah Dunham 2 blankets, 2 pillows and cases, 2 flannel shirts, 1 towel; Mrs Amy Avery 1 pr gloves. 3 prs socks; 1 quilt, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Miss Catharine Evans 1 pr socks; Miss A M Evans 1 pr socks; Miss H Cashwell 1 quilt, 1 pr socks, 1 shirt; Miss R Faircloth 1 blanket, 1 pr drawers.

Also 30 shirts, 11 prs drawers, 7 towels, 6 pillow cases, 4 comforts, purchased by the society funds, and made by the members of the society.

400 lbs seed cotton presented by Mr. C T Davis; 6 prs socks, $1 by Mr W E Dunham; Bunyan Rice aged 9, 15 cts; Junie A Richardson aged 9, 25 cts; Clement M Richardson aged 7, 25 cts; Mary Smith aged 9, 25 cts; Purdie Richardson aged 11, 25 cts. Most of the articles have been forwarded to Capt. Sikes's company in Virginia. Another box is now in process of preparation.

M. J. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

Bladen county, Jan. 19th, 1862.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The undersigned having been appointed a Committee by the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society to prepare a notice expressive of the feelings of the Society in relation to the death of Mr. D. C. McGUGAN, submit the following:

WHEREAS: It has pleased an all-wise Providence in His infinite wisdom to remove by death, Mr. D. C. McGugan, who was for several years a devoted member of the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society. Therefore be it

Resolved, First, That whilst deeply deploring the loss the Society has sustained in the death of one who by his kind and amiable deportment and irreproachable character, secured the esteem and respect of all who knew him; we would humbly submit to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, Secondly, That his bleeding country has lost one of her defenders,—one who at her call nobly stepped forward and joined the Cumberland Plow Boys to repel the attacks of an invading and merciless foe, and who whilst on a visit from the camp to his home, relatives and friends, fell a victim to disease and death.

Resolved, Thirdly,—That we tender to the afflicted family our heart-felt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, Fourthly, That we wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, Fifthly, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, and also one to the Fayetteville Observer with a request for publication.

J. JOHNSON,
E. LIVINGSTON, } Com.
R. MONROE,

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLACKMER LODGE No. 127, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, }
Jan'y 10th, A. D. 1862, A. L. 5862. }

At a regular meeting of the Lodge, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, the great Creator in His all-wise providence has been pleased to remove from the cares and troubles of this life, our worthy brother John B. Ballard, on the 25th Oct. 1861, whilst at labor on his farm, in the 62d year of his age, to a state of eternal happiness we trust beyond the skies, and thereby to weaken the chain of union and friendship by which we are united as a fraternity. This sudden affliction should impress upon us the uncertainty of life and of all earthly pursuits, and admonish us to prepare to meet the great change when all earthly pleasure shall cease to delight and the reflection of a virtuous conduct yield the only consolation.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, our Lodge has lost a worthy and devoted member, the community an industrious and useful citizen, and the church of his choice a zealous and influential member.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish and fondly remember the character of our deceased brother for his known hospitality and as a faithful friend, kind neighbor, affectionate husband and indulgent parent.

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of his family and relatives in their sad affliction, and we hereby extend to them our warmest sympathies.

Resolved, That in memory of our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a blank page in our record be inscribed to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to the family of the deceased and that they be also published in the Fayetteville Observer.

J. T. MATHESON, Sec'y.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Stephens, near Coosawhatchie, S. C., on the 21st inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. Edward N. Johnson, of Co I, 18th Regim't N. C. Vols., aged 24 years.

At Morehead City, on the 19th ult., Edmund R. Coffey, of Capt. Horton's Wilkes county company.

At Wilmington, on the 11th inst., Orderly Sergeant Bird Hollifield, of Capt. Norman's Co. 28th Regiment.

S. J. Hardison, of Co. E, 8d N. C. State Troops, died recently, (when or where, not stated.)

At Carolina City, on the 24th ult., M. E. Lents, of South Iredell, a member of Co. I, 7th State Troops.

At Swan Point Battery, on the 15th inst., Geo. C. Elliott, of Capt. Rodman's Company, in the 25th year of his age.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Kentucky Disaster.—The Petersburg Express of the 25th inst. has the following dispatches from a friend in Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Jan. 24.—Gen. Crittenden began the attack at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. The enemy were supposed to be only about 1500 strong, but they were found to number fully 14,000. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed early in the action, and Gen. Crittenden was wounded. Col. Carroll then assumed the command, and recrossed the Cumberland.

Our loss was three hundred, and the loss of the enemy from four to five hundred.

The 15th Mississippi, White's, and Battle's regiments protected our rear while crossing the river.

Rutledge's and McClung's batteries were lost.

We marched nine miles to attack the enemy, who was repulsed three times and then fell back to their fortifications. When they outflanked us, we retreated back to our breastworks, and were then surrounded. We then determined to recross the Cumberland river, which we did under the fire of the enemy. This was 8 o'clock on Sunday night.

We lost all our horses, tents, equipage, and eleven guns spiked or thrown into the river.

It is not known whether or not the enemy has crossed the river.

Cols. Powell, Battle, Statham, and Cummings and Majors Fogg and Shields were wounded. Surgeons Morton, Dulaney, and Cliff were taken prisoners.

Our regiments were all engaged.

Gen. Zollicoffer's body was not recovered.

Our forces (6000 in number) are still falling back.

KNOXVILLE, Jan 24, P. M.—Gen. Crittenden rallied at Monticello, Ky., and will make a stand there.

The disaster to Confederate arms has been greatly exaggerated by frightened fugitives who have come in.

[Monticello is the county seat of Wayne county, Ky. immediately adjoining Pulaski, and about 25 miles distant from Somerset, in a Southwesterly direction.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 24.—The Confederates spiked their cannon and threw them into the river. The enemy got one cannon, 2000 horses and mules, and 200 wagons. Our stores were burned.

Stragglers returning speak very freely of the cause of this disaster. There is intense excitement and indignation here in consequence of the reports.

The Capture of Cedar Keys.—SAVANNAH, Jan. 25.—A letter dated the 19th inst., confirms the capture of Cedar Keys by the Federals, who burned the wharves, 5 loaded schooners, 50 bales of cotton, and 150 barrels of turpentine. A flat, with 15 men and some ladies, was captured by the Yankees, and the men ironed.

A letter from Fernandina, says that the citizens of Cedar Keys were not molested,—private property was not taken, and that the enemy had left the place.

[Cedar Keys is a small town with about 30 houses, and probably 100 inhabitants. The bar has nine feet of water, and is a good harbor for small vessels. Some time since, the Confederate troops were withdrawn from the vicinity of Cedar Keys.]

Capture of a Yankee Light Boat.—NORFOLK, Jan. 24.—A very severe storm has been prevailing here since yesterday, accompanied by high winds, beating rains, and raging sea.

This morning the light-boat anchored off Cape Henry by the Yankees, in the absence of the Cape Henry light, broke her moorings and went ashore on Pleasure House beach. We captured her and also seven men, seven muskets, and 300 gallons of oil, provisions, &c.

Nothing has been heard here from the Burnside expedition.

A very Neat Job by some of the Webster County Boys.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 25.—We learn from Mr. J. A. Bugman, clerk of Webster county, that the Yankees having erected a log fort near the corner of Webster, Lewis and Upshur counties, and garrisoned it with about 80 men, some 400 citizens of the first named county volunteered to go and "clean them out." This they did in the most thorough and satisfactory manner on Tuesday, the 14th inst., killing and wounding about 50 of the intruders, and starting the others on a long trot for safer quarters. This the Webster men did without the loss of one of their party. They captured a valuable amount of booty, embracing 80 horses, a lot of arms, stores and money. The Yankees had made themselves very comfortable and imagined they were safe. The Webster men thought they had no right to be so, and acted as they thought. The den was completely broken up. Well done.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Blockaders.—The Yankee vessels off this bar, some seventeen in number, are still at anchor, but are having a most uncomfortable time, the weather being stormy and blowing a gale from the Northeast for two days past. We are still without any certain information in respect to the use they intend to make of their old hulks.—*Charleston Courier, 25th.*

The Gale on the Coast.—According to dispatches from various points on the coast of North Carolina the weather has been perfectly awful there for the last few days. A succession of heavy gales have been tumbling the surf around Burnside's vessels in a way bordering on the tremendous, and we fancy that that Pirate Chief and his corsair rabble have been rocked pretty nearly out of their skins. About Hatteras, we presume, the billows have been as furious as the task of the "Storm King could make them. We have already received accounts from Yankee sources, of at least eight of the Burnside fleet having been driven ashore and burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates. This was several days ago. We learn that on Thursday all day and night the gale was terrific on the coast near Wilmington, and there is very little doubt that it was worse at Hatteras and in Pamlico Sound, as the wind was from the east.—*Pet. Express, 25th.*

STOCKS.—Confederate Bonds of the $100,000,000 loan are quoted in Richmond at 100 and interest. North Carolina Bonds 87½. Virginia 86.

In New York, on the 21st inst., Virginia 6's sold at 50 a 50½; Tennessee 6's, 43½ a 44¾; North Carolina 6's, 68; Missouri 6's, 42 a 43½.

A FREE COUNTRY.—At the late election in Baltimore, handbills from Gen. Dix were posted up at every election place, calling upon people to inform against every person opposed to the government who might attempt to vote, or might be present at the polls. The Baltimore Republican of the 18th inst. says,—

"As the voters of the Democratic ticket appeared at the voting places many of them were taken into custody and carried to the station-houses, and it soon became apparent that those voting any other than the Union ticket would be intimidated and, if they persisted, arrested. Prisoners could be seen in every direction, being carried to the station-houses, which had the effect of completely putting an end to the election so far as the voting was concerned on the Democratic ticket."

A list of 66 persons who were arrested is published by the Republican. These were charged with "voting a treasonable ticket," "uttering treasonable language," "holding treasonable tickets," "polluting the ballot box by voting a treasonable ticket," "attempting to vote a democratic ticket," "cheering for Jeff. Davis," "being an enemy to the government," "working against the government," &c. &c.

Wonderful free government that!

ON ITS LAST LEGS.—In the Yankee Congress on Monday last, Mr. Dawes, of Mass., delivered a speech exposing the most enormous swindles of the government by contracts given to broken down Congressmen and political hacks, winding up with such remarkable declarations as the following:—

"I have no desire to hasten the movements of the army, or to criticise the conduct of its leaders, but in view of the stupendous drafts upon the treasury, I must say that I long for the day of striking the blow which will bring this rebellion to an end. Sixty days longer of this state of things will bring about a result one way or another. It is impossible that the treasury of the United States can meet, and continue to meet, this state of things sixty days longer; and an ignominious peace must be submitted to unless we see to it that the credit of the country is sustained, and sustained too, by the conviction going forth from this hall to the people of the country that we will treat as traitors, not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face in the field of strife, but all those also who clandestinely and stealthily suck the life-blood from us in the mighty struggle."

BEAUTIES OF THE STAY LAW.—A writer in the Raleigh Standard gives the following instances of the working of the Stay Law:—

"Only yesterday, a man refused to pay his hotel-bill upon the ground that the collection of it could not be forced by law, whereupon the creditor felled the party to the ground with his fist, and *forced* him by personal violence to pay the debt. This affair gives rise to a criminal prosecution *some day*, and possibly to a civil suit for damages. Last week, one party went and *forcibly ejected* a man and his family from a house and premises, the possession of which was unjustly detained and refused upon the ground that the remedy was *distant!* This gives rise to three or four suits. In an adjoining county, the most violent outrages have been committed upon a public officer for simply doing his duty under the act. These offences are not isolated and few in number—they are frequent, and give cause for serious alarm to every good citizen. And the fear is too well founded that this act gives such unrestrained license to offenders against criminal and civil justice, that in the end, it will be extremely difficult to restore order, harmony and a due observance of the law."

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 25th.

On Tuesday, Mr. Brown offered an ordinance to pay all 12 months men re-enlisting for two years or the war $25 bounty, in addition to $50 paid by the C. S. Gov't.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, a committee was appointed to inquire into the "*character, quality, and quantity* of the goods advertised to be sold in Raleigh, on the 23d inst., by John Devereux, Major, A. Q. M.—ascertain when, and in what manner the State became the owner of said goods; and whether the interest of the State will not be injured by allowing said sale to take place at the *time*, and in the *manner* advertised."

The unfinished business of the last session was taken up, viz: "An ordinance to modify and perfect an ordinance passed at the last session, entitled, "an ordinance to provide for the raising of money for the support of government and for the issue of treasury notes, for the purpose of paying the public debt, and purchasing supplies for the military forces employed for defence in the present war, and for other purposes." [This ordinance proposes to annul that provision which declares that the treasury notes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.]

Mr. Kittrell thought that the people were almost unanimous in the opinion that these treasury notes should bear *no* interest. Mr. Ruffin defended the feature of the original ordinance, which the one under discussion proposed to repeal, and moved a reference to the finance committee. Messrs. Badger, Graham, and Battle of Wake, advocated the reference, and Mr. Gilmer opposed it. The debate was prolonged, and the financial system of the State was generally reviewed, and the policy or impolicy of a further issue of treasury notes, bearing interest, was thoroughly canvassed.

A message from the Governor was laid before the Convention and the Convention went into secret session.

On Wednesday, Mr. Strange introduced an ordinance authorizing the Governor to accept, arm and equip 10,000 volunteers for the defence of the State.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the ordinance to modify and amend the ordinance authorizing the issue of Treasury notes bearing six per cent. interest, for the relief of the Treasury. A long debate in which Messrs. Thompson, Woodfin, Mebane, Leak, Rayner, Badger, Smith, Reid, Graham and Ruffin participated, but of which there is no report, occurred on the motion to refer, which was then rejected, 53 to 19.

Mr. Woodfin offered another amendment providing that of the notes hereafter issued, one-half shall be $5, one-fourth $10, and one-fourth $20 notes. This was adopted, as also another providing that "this ordinance shall not operate on the notes issued before the passage of this ordinance," and the rules being suspended, the ordinance was passed, 58 to 13.

Of Thursday's proceedings, the Standard says:

"The Convention was engaged in considering the charter of the Piedmont Railroad, and the charter of the Chatham Coalfields Road. The former is the so-called "Danville Connection." This was postponed until Thursday next, on account of the absence of a number of members; and the Chatham Railroad will come up on Friday.

Mr. Long, from the committee on the subject, reported that John Devereux, Esq., A. Q. M., was not deserving of censure for the purchase of certain articles for the State, advertised to be sold on said day; and that it seemed that many of said articles had been purchased in lots by his subordinates, they not being able otherwise to obtain what was needed for the State. The report was adopted."

New Members—D. H. Starbuck fills the place of R. L. Patterson from Forsyth; M. J. McDuffie, in place of Warren Winslow, from Cumberland and Harnett; David W. Bagley, in place of Asa Biggs from Martin; G. W. Michal, in place of J. H. Carson, from Rutherford and Polk; and James Strong in place of P. C. Caldwell, from Mecklenburg.

Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer.—The intelligence of the death of this gentleman has caused among the Tennessee officers in our city the greatest grief. He was a native of Maury county, Tennessee, and by birth identified with those who had struggled with Jackson. In politics, he always co-operated with the Whig party, and advocated its cause with ability and fidelity, and for several years was the editor of its leading organ in Nashville. He was a member of the State Senate of Tennessee, a member of Congress for three terms, and, voluntarily retiring, was the President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, at the commencement of the war. The confidence of those who knew him best assigned him the position of Brigadier-General of the Tennessee forces. He accepted it, and nobly has he discharged its duties. Brave to a fault, he perilled his own life as gallantly as he perilled the lives of others. His death on the field attests that fact. Peace to his ashes. The blood of the brave is the libation freedom demands. He will stand in history as Warren stands. Calm, temperate and moral, he met, in defence of his native State, all dangers, with a firm step and even pulse; and, could his dying thoughts be known, they would doubtless be, that he held his own life as nothing, compared with the independence of the South. Brave and gallant spirits like his always have friends, and, in Nashville, the news of his death will sound as the death of a brother. Unselfish to perhaps improvidence, he had lived for family and friends, and he died for his country.—*Richmond Whig.*

[Gen. Zollicoffer was, we believe, a native of Halifax county, North Carolina.—OBSERVER.]

State Bills Counterfeited.—We have been requested to call attention to a counterfeit of the Bills lately issued by our State Treasurer. The one in question was of the denomination of Twenty Cents, and was an exact imitation of the genuine, with the exception of being signed "Henry Hardy," instead of "Hardie." The public should be on their guard in taking these notes, as they will probably be extensively counterfeited.

Washington Dispatch.

Cotton Spinning.—We learn that R. L. Patterson, Esq., proprietor of the Wachovia Steam Mills, in this place, has put his machinery in order, and is now spinning cotton thread. This article is scarce and in much demand in this market, retailing we belive at $1 50 a bunch.

Salem Press.

Found Drowned.—Yesterday afternoon, Coroner Jones held an inquest over the dead body of an unknown man, found floating in the river nearly opposite Mount Tirzah, that forenoon, by Mr. George Pearman. He had evidently been drowned for some time.—*Wil. Journal, 23d inst.*

The Privateersmen from Philadelphia have been sent to Fort Lafayette.

TREASURY NOTES.—The Convention has repealed the provision for interest on the larger Treasury Notes, in consequence of the banks not receiving them, they preferring notes that will pass as currency. About $325,000 have been issued, which of course will still bear interest.

VOLUNT

NORTHERN NEWS.

McClellan not ready to Advance.—The N. Y. Herald of the 16th inst., in a long article, replies to the N. Y. Tribune's strictures on General McClellan for not advancing. The Tribune had said:

"Our armaments have cost the country not less than one hundred and fifty millions, while those of the rebels would be dear at fifty millions. *In fact, so extensive and thorough have been our preparations that, though we have not yet reached a decisive battle, we stand on the verge of national bankruptcy.*"

The Herald responds:

McClellan is not ready yet to advance from Washington, nor will it, perhaps, be ever necessary that he should give battle on the Potomac. That river is not now the true base of operations, but the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland and Green are. Washington is an entrenched camp—a great military depot for men and arms, and munitions of war. Bowling Green and Nashville just now are of more importance than Manassas and Richmond. Field Marshal Greeley would have McClellan begin by rushing from the Potomac upon the impregnable position of the enemy at Manassas. But McClellan knows his profession better than that. Instead of beginning with Manassas, he will probably end with the scene of former defeat, and, instead of advancing upon it from the line of the Potomac, his blows will come from a direction which will not only insure victory, but make it a conclusive battle, destroying the whole force of the enemy, and cutting off all chance of retreat.

We hope, therefore, that General McClellan will resist every attempt to precipitate events before he is ready, and that the President and his Cabinet will sustain him in his course, especially in view of the fact that next month the period of enlistment in the Southern army for one year will have expired, and great numbers of the rebels will refuse to re-enlist. Meantime it is the duty of Congress to replenish an empty Treasury, and sustain the Government by such vigorous and comprehensive financial measures as the magnitude of the war for the Union demands.

Opinion of the Northern press about the Burnside expedition.—The Providence Journal says:

The inference is, that if not destined for the Potomac it is intended to enter Pamlico or Albemarle Sounds, through which so large a portion of the coast of North Carolina can be reached. By Albemarle Sound and Chowan river, which empties into it, a point quite near to Norfolk may be reached with the small craft of the expedition, so as to invest that place in the rear. At the same time our forces could push for Weldon, where the railroads for Norfolk, Richmond, Raleigh, and Wilmington, to Charleston, form a junction. This junction is scarcely fifty miles from the navigable waters of Albemarle Sound.

"Another plan may be to pass up Pamlico Sound and the Neuse river to Newbern. Here a railroad connects with Goldsboro', about fifty miles distant, on the Wilmington road. In either case the expedition will completely occupy the inland waters of North Carolina, and have a chance for a brush with the enemy's vessels, numbers of which it is known are there. Most of General Burnside's vessels could enter Currituck Sound, some fifty miles south of Cape Henry. A few days will solve the mystery, if we are correct in our suppositions, as a day's sail from Hampton Roads will, if no accident happens, carry the expedition to its place of destination, unless its destination is Newbern, in which event two days will be required.

The New York Evening Post, in an editorial on "the campaign," gives the following theory in regard to the movements of the armies and fleets now in active service:

"*It* is evident that a commander of genius adequate to the end would not waste men and means by scattered blows, which, singly, can effect but little. Rather, he would endeavor to work out slowly a carefully studied plan by which he could bring all the means at his command to bear upon some decisive point, where he could hope to overwhelm the enemy and destroy not only his army but his cause itself. Richmond and Manassas have two great lines of communication, and two only. The Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad connects Richmond with the great Southwest, from which Beauregard draws nearly all his supplies. The railroad system which is concentrated at Weldon, or at Raleigh, North Carolina, connects Richmond with the Atlantic Slave States, from which Beauregard has drawn most of his men. If these two lines are cut off, the grand army of the Confederates is effectually isolated, the decisive point of action is at once declared, and this point may be threatened from front and rear at the same time. But to make such a blow tell more decisively, it would be necessary to operate as well in those States which are cut off from succor, as against the great army, to capture which would crush rebellion.

"Let us see how our forces are situated to fulfil these conditions. Buell is in Kentucky, with one hundred thousand men. His advance upon Nashville will isolate Zollicoffer and Marshall, who must retreat before Schoepf into Tennessee, and give us command of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the southwestern communication. If, now, we can imagine Burnside striking at the seaboard railroad line—say at Weldon—we shall at once have Beauregard's forces imprisoned in Virginia, for they have never been able to get means of transportation together for their great army, and cannot move off the railroads. Meantime, Buell may turn his forces eastward, through the loyal district of East Tennessee and Western Virginia until he threatens Richmond from the Southwest; Burnside may secure himself in the loyal parts of North Carolina, and threaten Beauregard from the South; McClellan and Banks lie upon the rebel front, ready to assail, the moment Beauregard turns to defend himself against Buell or Burnside. And while the grand army of Davis is thus imprisoned on all sides, Sherman has opportunities to strike in South Carolina; Dupont may join in the attack on Charleston or Savannah, or both; Butler and Phelps threaten Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; and Halleck carry his hundred thousand men to New Orleans.

"Napoleon defeated his opponents by piercing their centre, and by the movements we have supposed above, McClellan would pierce the centre of the rebellion. He would mass an overwhelming force upon the decisive point in Virginia and meantime would prevent succor by engaging the weaker portions of the enemy at various points. And, lastly, he ought to be able to capture in this way, an army which might make a fresh stand were it merely driven out of Virginia. Thus, too, the expedition to Port Royal will assume its proper importance and cease to be regarded as a mere raid upon cotton fields; and the forces at Ship Island, too small for independent conquest, will do their work in threatening the enemy's rear and embarrassing his movements for defence."

Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries have turned up at last. The British ship of war Rinaldo arrived at St. George, Bermuda, on the 9th inst. with the rebel emissaries. The steamer coaled and sailed for St. Thomas on the 10th inst., where Mason and Slidell would take the mail steamer for England.—*N. Y. Herald, 17th.*

Exchange of Prisoners.—So far about 1000 prisoners on each side have been exchanged, 500 of whom were connected with the army of the Potomac.

The Rumored Changes in the Cabinet.—After the most careful inquiry, it cannot be ascertained that there is any truth in the current reports relative to additional changes in the Cabinet.

The Rejected Nominations.—The nomination of Chas. Henry Foster as Marshal of North Carolina, and Watt, the President's gardener, as First Lieutenant, were rejected by the Senate in Executive session yesterday by acclamation, and almost a cheer.

The Appointment of General Sickles.—The nomination of General Sickles was not reached in executive session to-day. It has not yet been reported by the committee. It is said that grave doubts are entertained of his confirmation. Strenuous efforts are being made by his friends to secure it for him, but the officers of his brigade are anxious to have in his place a man of military experience, as well as energy and ability.

The Sumter.—A dispatch from Mr. Adams, the American Minister at London, to Hiram Barney, Collector of New York, states that the Privateer Sumter has arrived at Cadiz, having sunk three vessels.

Foreign Items.—To the news by the Arabia in the last Observer we add a few items since received.

The screw steamers John Bell, the Hope and Sarah Sands are *loading cotton at Liverpool for New York* and additional steamers were expected to be taken up.

The ship R. D. Shepherd left Liverpool on the 3d for New Orleans via Havana.

The London Times re-produces a letter written by Mr. Seward in 1839 to William Brown, of Liverpool, in which Seward repudiates the idea that the American Government would ever be guilty of so gross a violation of its faith as to confiscate, in time of war, money invested in American securities in time of peace.

The London Times, in an editorial on the subject, thinks it not an inopportune moment to bring forward this declaration, the more particularly as England has been menaced by threats of confiscation by journals evidently in communication with the Washington Government. The article concludes by expressing hopes for peace, but declaring that threats will accomplish nothing, the only solution being the release of the prisoners.

The London Herald says: "*It behooves both England and France to consider whether the time has not arrived for recognizing the Southern Confederacy.*"

The Crash at the North.—The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the following table, showing the failures, their amount, and the total number of stores in several of the leading cities of the North:

	Number.	Amount.	No. Stores.
New York	980	$69,067,114	19,127
Boston	172	4,956,760	5,472
Philadelphia	389	21,294,368	8,726
Pittsburg	49	747,397	1,354
Chicago	91	5,117,170	1,754
Cincinnati	108	6,982,071	2,595
Cleveland	22	604,600	917
Providence	54	1,093,000	1,111
Detroit	50	1,119,200	633
Milwaukie	17	537,200	538
St. Louis	100	2,560,374	1,830

A SUGGESTION TO FARMERS.

The Atlanta Confederacy has a suggestion to make to farmers, which most of them can profit by, without any detriment to their farm interests; and that is to get out timber of various kinds this winter:

First, for making wagons. Timber for this purpose is exceedingly scarce, and will be more so at an early day. No timber is fit to make wheels of, unless it has been seasoned four or five years, under good shelter; and such timber is now very scarce in the Confederate States. The spokes should be made of tough white oak trees, the thrifty growth of swamps or low lands. The trees should not be small; they should be sawed the proper length, and the blocks riven into the proper size to make spokes, and stacked away under shelter without being rained on.

Timber for axles should be of the best tough hickory, and should be sawed at a mill into pieces the proper size, and put under shelter without being rained on.

The hubs of a wagon should be of the best tough post oak, and all heart. They should be sawed the proper length, and a hole bored through them for the axle, and then they should be laid away to season. The bolsters, hounds, &c., should be of good white oak, and carefully seasoned.

If farmers having such timber on their lands, will prepare it and put it away this winter, it will one day come into market at a remunerative price.

Timber for wagon felloes should be sawed at the mill into broad, rough-edged pieces, of any convenient length, and the proper thickness of a wagon felloe. This should be of good tough ash—no other timber being equal to it for this purpose.

Timber for making buggies and pleasure carriages can also be gotten out. It should be of the best hickory, all sap, riven up into the proper size to make spokes, felloes, axles, shafts &c.

One of the greatest lacks in the Confederate States is timber suitable for stocking guns. Walnut is preferable for this, and it ought to be seasoned at least ten years in a perfectly dry place before being used. No artificial process of seasoning will answer for a gunstock. Why this is the case, and why it requires such long seasoning to be fit for use, we do not know; but this is what we are told by mechanics who are competent to know, and we suppose it is true. If every farmer who has a spare walnut tree will have it sawed into timber of the proper size for making gunstocks, and will put it away under cover, and keep it dry, it will one day be a profitable job to him.

Now let our farmers who have trees on their lands that will make any of these timbers, go to work, get it out nicely, and put it under cover, to remain there for some years. None of it for any of these purposes should be kiln-dried, or seasoned by any artificial process. Lay it away in a dry place and let it alone for years. It will be a source of profit some day.

How to Make Candles.—Mr. N. A. Isom has discovered a new and valuable process for making good candles from tallow, equal to the best star. It is this: To a quart of tallow add two or three leaves of the prickly pear, and boil out all the water that may gather. When of the right consistency, mould in the usual way. We are of the opinion that a little alum would improve the candles. Try it, everybody. The prickly pear grows abundantly in this neighborhood.

Oxford Intelligencer.

Good Farming.—The Shreveport (La.) Southwestern, of the 1st inst., gives the following instance of good farming:

One of our friends, residing in Bossier parish, working only four or five hands, during the past year, raised two hundred bushels of peas for sale, four thousand pounds of pork, besides having enough for his own plantation use; corn enough to last full two years, and about one hundred and thirty bales of cotton, potatoes, turnips, and vegetables of almost every kind, in abundance. The spinning-wheel was heard rattling away in his cabins, preparing to clothe the family. That's way for planters to do.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

From the Richmond Examiner, 20th inst

On Saturday morning the public were startled by the intelligence that a little after midnight Ex-President Tyler had breathed his last at his rooms, in the Exchange Hotel of this city. The announcement of the melancholy fact occasioned the most painful surprise in the community, as it had not been known that Mr. Tyler had been sick, or even generally known that he had at all been indisposed.

On the Sunday morning preceding his death, Mr. Tyler came to the breakfast table, at the Exchange Hotel, as usual. While sipping a cup of tea, he was seized with a sudden faintness, and on attempting to rise from his chair fell to the floor. He was taken into the ladies' parlour, where he recovered, and was then taken to his chamber.

This sudden attack of illness was not supposed to be serious, and gave but little alarm, as it was known that the deceased, at different periods of his life, had been subject to severe attacks of vertigo. Hopes were indulged of his speedy recovery, and it was not doubted that he would get well until the night he died, when he was suddenly taken worse, and failing rapidly, but without pain, died precisely at fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock on Friday night.

John Tyler was born in the county of Charles City, in the year 1790, and was thus 72 years old at the time of his death. It has seldom fallen to the lot of any man to fill so large a space in the public history of his country, and to have died so full of honors as did the subject of this brief sketch.

We believe that Mr. Tyler's first appearance on the public stage of life was as captain of a volunteer company in the war of 1812—hence the title of "captain," with which he was honoured by Mr. Botts in 1841. He was afterwards member of the "Executive Council" of Virginia (under its old constitution) and also a member of the House of Delegates.

In the Fall of 1816, at a special election, Mr. Tyler was elected to the Congress of the United States, and was re-elected to the following Congress in 1817. In this enlarged field of usefulness, and at a time when party spirit was greatly enraged, Mr. Tyler distinguished himself not only by his parliamentary abilities, but by his firm adhesion to the strict text of the State Rights doctrine.

In December of 1825 he was elected Governor of the State of Virginia for one year, commencing March, 1826; and was re-elected for the next year.

In 1827 he was elected to the U. S. Senate for a term of six years, commencing the 4th of March. In this contest he had for an opponent John Randolph of Roanoke, over whom he triumphed by a small majority—the vote being Tyler 115, Randolph 110.

Mr. Tyler was also a member of the celebrated Virginia Convention of 1829-'30—a body which boasted such names amongst its members as Ex-Presidents Madison and Monroe, Chief-Justice Mashall, Littleton Waller Tazewell, John Randolph of Roanoke, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, P. P. Barbour, Philip Doddridge, Abel P. Upshur, &c.

In 1833 Mr. Tyler was re-elected to the United States Senate, in the midst of the excitement growing out of President Jackson's Proclamation against South Carolina. Mr. Tyler was the only Senator who voted against the celebrated *force bill.*

At the end of his first term in the Senate, Mr. Tyler was again re-elected to a seat in that body over Mr. James McDowell, of Rockbridge, the opposing candidate. He was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate in 1835. In 1836 he resigned his seat in the Senate upon receiving instructions to vote for the famous "expunging resolutions;" and in 1838 and '39 was a member of the House of Delegates of Viginia.

In the Fall of 1839 Mr. Tyler was nominated for Vice-President of the United States by the National Convention of the Whig party, and was elected in the Fall of 1840. He became President on the death of Mr. Harrison, which occurred on the 4th of April, 1841, and went out of office on the 4th of March, 1845.

After filling the highest office in the gift of the people, Mr. Tyler remained in "dignified and contented retirement" for upwards of fifteen years. In 1861 he was chosen by the State of Virginia as one of her representatives in the "National Peace Congress," and was made President of that body. In February of that year he was elected to the State Convention of Virginia, and was chosen by that body as one of the delegates in the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. At the last November election Mr. Tyler was chosen, by a majority over both of his opponents, to represent in the Permanent Congress the metropolitan district of Virginia—*being elected to this office by the children and grandchildren of his old constituents.*

Floral College.

THE Spring Session in this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 15th day of January 1862, under the instruction of the same Faculty that had charge of it during the current year.

Terms the same as heretofore.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Dec'r 20, 1861. 85*6w

Grape Vines.

THE subscriber has for sale 3000 Scuppernong and 2000 Flowers or Babston. Address me at Western Prong P. O., Bladen Co., N. C.

A. J. SHIPMAN.

Jan'y 18, 1862. 92*3tpd

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

I NOW have on hand the largest and best assortment of SUBSOIL PLOWS that I ever yet had. These Plows will compare favorably with Northern work either as to price or general utility. They are, I think, the best Plow in use among the people for plowing up hard ground, plowing up gardens, running around corn, cotton, &c., the first time, and are an excellent new ground Plow; and as a subsoil Plow I don't think they can be beat. I will warrant them not to break (with fair usage,) and to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded and Plow taken back. I also have on hand a few extra two horse turning Plows. Apply to

BRYAN TYSON.

Moonshanne, Moore Co., Jan'y 10, 1862. 90-tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.—Fall Term, 1861.

John W. McNair, against Elias Grantham, Giles Williams, Administrator cum testamento annexo of Stephen Grantham, dec'd, Owen Grantham, Joseph Standland and wife Martha, Daniel Elvington and wife Nancy, Evan Grantham, John Grantham, John M. Daniels and wife Caroline, Comfort Grantham, Daniel Grantham, Elizabeth Grantham and Celia Grantham.

Attachment in Equity.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Elias Grantham, Evan Grantham, John M. Daniels and wife Caroline, Comfort Grantham, Daniel Grantham, Elizabeth Grantham and Celia Grantham, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity, to be held for Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition against them filed, or the same will be heard ex parte, and a decree pro confesso made as to them.

Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master in Equity for Robeson County, at Office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1861.

90-6w] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61
The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes. Total losses paid,	$29,682 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Minsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

Fall Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are now receiving a very full supply of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

October 8, 1860.

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,

For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 1859. 42tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.

E. J. HALE, Agent at

Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM.

For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5 '61. 12-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.

Cumberland county, July 16, 1861. 40-tf

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,

[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

DESERTER---$30 REWARD.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of deserter BURWELL W. HODGES, at any Jail or Military Post in the State. The said Hodges resides in Harnett County, about 10 miles from Averasboro'; has hazel eyes, black hair, dark complexion, is 5 feet 10 inches high, age 20 years. He enlisted the 29th May, 1861, and deserted about 10th June.

PETER MALLETT,

Capt. Co. C, 3d Reg't N. C. S. T.

July 30, 1861. 44-tf

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. GIBSON respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to make DRESSES in the most fashionable style, she will also cut and fit for any ladies wishing to make their own Dresses; CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cut or made to order.

Mrs. Gibson has taken the Agency for the sale of a new and excellent CHART, for cutting Ladies' Dresses. Also, one for Boy's Clothing. They are very simple in construction, and therefore easy to understand. The ladies are requested to call and see them at her house, 5th house above the Protestant Church, Hay Mount.

Oct. 2, 1860. 58tf

WANTED

FOR CONFEDERATE SERVICE,

Thirty good, reliable, unmarried Men,

TO enlist for THREE YEARS or DURING THE WAR, and to be stationed at the Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, unless specially required for other service. Pay from Eleven to Twenty-Two Dollars per month, (with such an amount additional as merit will warrant) with rations, quarters, medical attendance, &c.

I desire no one to enlist who shall not have made up his mind to be governed by the Regulations and Articles of War for the Government of the Confederate Army.

JNO. C. BOOTH,

Capt. Art'y, C. S. A.

Comd'g A. & Armory.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1861.

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

NOTICE

THAT at the expiration of Ninety days, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, in this place, for the renewal of Certificate No. 456, being for three shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, belonging to Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. By order of the Lodge,

D. McRAE, Sec'y.

Dec. 16. 93*3m

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	16 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the beginning of the 2d Quarter.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—Commences 1st October.
Ends 17th February.
2d Session.—Commences 18th February.
Ends 6th July.

T. C. HOOPER, Principal.

Sept. 9, 1861. 77tf

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:

English,	$7 50
Classical,	10 00
Contingent,	25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.

August 19, 1861. 49tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

Who will go into the Enterprise?

SUPPOSING that there are those having capital they would like to invest in putting into speedy operation divers classes of manufacture which must now be established in the South, I would take this method to inform any such, that I have a never-failing WATER-POWER, (with plenty of room,) at the Merchant Mills in the centre of Fayetteville, N. C., capable of running any machinery of light order, and would be pleased to have the same profitably employed.

R. McDANIEL.

October 5, 1861. 62tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge.

DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

REMOVAL.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to office formerly occupied by the Clarendon Bank.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

Dec. 30, 1861. 86-

Home-Made Envelopes.

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan'y 6, 1862.

Want to Purchase.

I WANT to purchase a smart active BOY, about 18 years old, accustomed to Horses.

N. A. STEDMAN.

Dec'r 30. 86tf

After this date I will pay three cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

D. MURPHY.

Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.

With a large assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.

April 11, 1861. 12tf

SPRING TRADE!

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

A complete and well selected stock of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State.

J. K. KYLE.

Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Cramb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55t

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.

Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,

South-side Hay Street.

Oct 1, 1860. 57-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, RENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 3, 1861. 16-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE,

HAY STREET, Fayetteville, N. C.

MRS. E. C. HALL has taken this House and it is now ready for the reception of REGULAR and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. All who may patronize this house may be assured that no effort will be spared to render them comfortable.

Jan'y 19, 1862. 92-3tpd

SALE OF NEWMARKET FOUNDRY.

ON the 14th of FEBRUARY next, will be sold at Auction, at New Market Foundry, near New Market, Randolph county, N. C., all the Property belonging to the said New Market Foundry Company, consisting of some nine acres of Land held in fee by the Company, with the Machine Shops, Saw Mill, &c., and all necessary Buildings for operatives. The Machinery is moved by a good water power, and every thing is in good working order. Also, two good Lathes, Blacksmith Tools, Patterns, Flasks, a large quantity of wrought, cast and pig Iron, and other materials. Also, a variety of finished work, among which are, Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Mill Gearing, Mould Boards, &c. The Foundry and Shops will be kept in operation till the sale, and every opportunity will be afforded before the sale to any person wishing to examine the property, and possession given immediately after the sale.

Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH NEWLIN, Clerk.

January 11, 1862. 61ts

Hesper and other Poems,

BY THEOPHILUS HUNTER HILL, Esq., of Raleigh. For sale, price $1, by E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan'y 13, 1862.

Negro Brogans,

JUST RECEIVED. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 20, 1862. 92-2t

Last Tax Notice.

ALL persons in arrears for Taxes in the Fayetteville District are hereby notified to come orward during this week and pay up, or they may expect to find their property advertised for sale.

R. W. HARDIE, Dep. Sh'ff.

Jan'y 13, 1862 90-2w

COTTON YARN.

No. 21 Hay Street.

C. P. MALLETT.

Jan'y 6, 1862 88-

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.

August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite the Female High School, Hay St.

May 14, 1859. 14

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28, 1860. 82tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861

Ambros Overbaugh *vs.* Giles Overbaugh.

Attachment and Levy on Real Estate.

Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Giles Overbaugh, resides beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of the Law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Giles Overbaugh to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or the Conditional Judgment will be made absolute, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim with costs.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861.

[89-6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1861.

Joseph Lee and wife Elizabeth, Budd W. Denning, George H. Denning, Clarendon Denning, Sebartas P. Denning, Selia Denning, Napoleon Denning, and James F. Denning, by their next friend Sarah Denning, against Josiah Denning and Young T. Denning.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case, Josiah Denning and Young T. Denning, reside beyond the limits of the State so that the ordinary process cannot be served on them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks for said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or a decree pro confesso will be rendered and partition had as prayed for.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861. [89-6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1861.

Peter McKay, et al. vs. Duncan McKay, Administrator of Hugh McKay, dec'd, and others.

Petition for an Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Alexander McKay, is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Alexander McKay to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and Judgment pro confesso entered as to him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1861.

85*6w] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861.

Sarah Denning *vs.* Joseph Lee and wife Elizabeth, Josiah Denning, Young T. Denning, Budd W. Denning, George H. Denning, Clarendon Denning, Sebartas P. Denning, Selia, Napoleon and James F. Denning, Heirs-at-Law of Thomas Denning.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Josiah Denning and Young T. Denning, two of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process cannot be served on them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, and then and there plead,